CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28775—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-0 9-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-0 9-6
12-0 7-3		12 0 7-0
27-4 14-12	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4 14-12
24-4 13-22		24-4 13-22
41-8 21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8 21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	Friday.
† ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th June.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4979	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
1* ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Allerton	12th "
1* ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
† ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

1* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechlinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	560	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay.	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3593	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3389	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 22nd June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 23rd June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Will's Bristol Bird's-Eye	1-lb. Tin	0 13	0 15
Do. Virginia Shag	"	0 13	0 15
Do. Three Castle	"	0 13	0 15
Excelsior Flake Cut, for Pipes	Per Pkt.	0 15	1 1
Do. Long Cut, for Cigarettes	"	0 15	1 1
Cope's Golden Cloud, cut, ready for smoking	1-lb. Box	2 14	3 4
Do. do. do.	½-lb. Box	1 8	1 12
Golden Flake Cavendish, Pioneer Brand	1-lb. "	2 3	2 5
Do. do. do.	½-lb. "	1 4	1 8
Golden Leaf in Cake for cutting	Per lb.	1 10	1 14
Cavendish, in Sticks	"	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE AMERICAN
PEARL HOMINY
FOR
BREAKFAST AND FAMILY USE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Per 5lb. tin	1 0	1 2

MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST SOUTHERN FLINT CORN, AND SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

SITUATE at WADJRA KARUR (Village of Diamonds), near Bellary.

250 acres or thereabouts of Freehold land and the perpetual Mining Rights of 304 acres or thereabouts.

The property belongs to the Madras Presidency Diamonds Fields, Limited.

Offers received by

P. C. RUBIE,
1, Punamali Road.

Madras, 27th May, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IMPURE WATER IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF

TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES"

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III., and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

THEY are constructed on the most Scientific Principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES.

For CHEROOTS, GLOVES, RIBBONS and any Article liable to Injury from Excessive Dampness. No Smoker should be without one of these Dessicators, as they preserve good Cheroots from the effects of a moist atmosphere, and Dry and Help to MATURE CHEROOTS that are too new.

To Ladies they are invaluable, as Gloves, Ribbons, &c., are preserved from "Spotting" by their use.

DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sizes of Bottles, Quarts...	1,	1½,	2,	2½,	3,	4,	6.
Price...	Rs. 2-8;	3;	3-8;	4;	4-12;	5-8;	7.

N. B.—Owing to fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peit, City.

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES. — GAITERS,

DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE, from Rs. 18.
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades, from Rs. 23.
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UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

UMBRELLAS!!

BEST SPITALFIELD'S SILK.

THORPE AND CO.

ALL UMBRELLAS sold by us are specially made by a celebrated London Maker. We can with confidence recommend them for durability.

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

		Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	Natural Sticks	6	8
Brown Soft Silk, very durable	"	9	0
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	12	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	13	8
The Automaton Self-opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	"	14	8
Brown and Dark Green, Best Spitalfield's Silk, the best that is made	"	16	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Soft Silk	6	8
Brown Twilled Silk	11	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	12	8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
STANDARD SMOKING MIXTURES.
FRESH AND RELIABLE.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE,
Mild.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

"1888" MIXTURE,
Medium Mild.
Per ½ lb. tin, Rs. 2. Per 1 lb. tin, Rs. 3-12.

"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
Medium Full.
Per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-12. Per 1 lb. tin, Rs. 3-4.

"RIFLE" MIXTURE,
Full.
Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. tin.

BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY IN INDIA.

CONDITIONERS FOR THE MONSOON.

Large size, Rs. 3 each. Medium size, Rs. 2-8 each. Small size, Rs. 2 each.

Promotes and assists the "Conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the simplest and readiest manner. Convenient, Portable, and Unbreakable.

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PIANOS FOR INDIA.

PLACED WELL IN FRONT OF COMPETITION.

MANUFACTURED BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MAKERS.
SEASONED MATERIALS, NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.
STRONGLY AND SOLIDLY BUILT, ELEGANT EXTERIOR.

WE STATE without hesitation that these Pianos cannot but REFLECT CREDIT on our RECOMMENDATION and MORE IMPORTANT, give the MOST UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION and CONTENT BUYERS.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 825.
On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 76 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

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Cash Rs. 780.
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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
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On the Hire Purchase System..... { For 12 months, Rs. 141 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 75 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
PLAIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,445.
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JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 895.
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Price Lists and Particulars of Terms of Purchase of Pianofortes sent Post Free.

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SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary [illegible] and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	" 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	" 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

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(IN LIQUIDATION).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
ALL THE VALUABLE AND VERY CAREFULLY
SELECTED GOODS
OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.
STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on SEPTEMBER 21st, and the latest date up to which EXHIBITS will be received is the 14th idem. Prospectuses can be obtained on Application to

F. L. CLIFFORD,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. F. A. Society, Poona.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH" ARRIVED 21st June 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1892.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.

JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER

AND

JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.

The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ESTATE, MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. CHESSHYRE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII, of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late AUGUSTUS PHILIPS CHESSHYRE, formerly of Waterloo House, but late of Garfield, Clevedon, in the County of Somerset, a retired Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who, died at Garfield, on the 14th day of December, 1891. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to GEORGE ROBERTS JOHNSTON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said Securities or property to the said administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1892.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 584 of 1891.

SORABJEE EDALJEE WARDEN..........Plaintiff.
vs.
LUCKMIDAS PURSHOTAM..............Defendant.

WITH reference to the Proclamation by the Sheriff of Bombay in the Local Papers announcing the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the property situate at Bhendy Bazar, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1892, it is hereby notified that the property has already been mortgaged to our client Mr. LUDHABHAI EBRAHIM by the Defendant abovenamed under an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th March 1889, and an indenture of further charge dated 18th June 1889, and a sale by Public Auction of the said property has already been ADVERTISED to take place on Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1892. If after this intimation any person or persons purchase the said property at the Sheriff's Sale he will do so subject to our client the said Mortgagee's first claim under the said two Indentures.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1892.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Mortgagee's Attorneys.

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ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

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NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

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Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 200, or the Tender will not be taken.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of HENRY JOSEPH PELLY, late a retired General in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Wye Bank, Broomy Hill, in the City of Herford, in the County of Herefordshire, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 31st May, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such notice shall have been given.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorney of the Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

No. 2964 of 1892.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of July next, a written application setting forth a true description of the Goods with the marks, number, and description of the packages, containing them, and a declaration of their value must be presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, Castle Rock, on the arrival there of any goods, which it is desired to pass. Forms can be obtained at the Custom House at Castle Rock, or at the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. Persons forwarding goods without attending either personally or by Agent at the Custom House to pass them, should take notice that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods which may be passed, or attempted to be passed, without the application above described will be liable to be seized and confiscated.

The above of course does not apply to passenger's baggage.

J. [illegible]
Collector of Salt Revenue and Continental Customs.

Camp, Vapi, 19th May, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 184 of 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane...Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagoonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonnath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 146, New No. A-1230, old Survey No. 290, and new Survey No. 3423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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FROM THE 32nd ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assurance in Force	£167,686,366	at 1s. 4d. =	Rs. 25,15,295,490
New Assurance in 1891	48,566,319	" =	7,28,494,785
Income	8,136,447	" =	1,22,046,705
Assets, 31st December, 1891	28,374,691	" =	4,25,620,365
Liabilities, 4 per cent. Valuation	22,917,820	" =	3,43,767,300
Surplus, 4 per cent. Basis	5,456,871	" =	81,853,065

SURPLUS OVER LIABILITIES, ON EVERY STANDARD OF VALUATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Policy Holders during the year 1891	3,083,478	at 1s. 4d. =	46,252,170
Total Amount Paid Policy-Holders since the organisation of the Society	32,996,332	" =	494,944,980

IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Increase of Income	989,081	at 1s. 4d. =	14,836,215
Increase of Assets	3,532,244	" =	52,983,660
Increase of New Assurance	6,102,547	" =	91,538,205
Increase of Surplus	531,778	" =	7,976,670

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1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.

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CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
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CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 143 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE and SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI and BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER and Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY and GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET and Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK and Co.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY and Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE et FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL et FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
KIDD and SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
GABRIEL St. MARC.	Cognac.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON and Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE et FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART and Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY and Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN and Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY and Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Celebrated Liqueur Whisky.
Rs. 28 per dozen Bottles.
" 33 " 2 dozen Pints.

"BIRCHBRAE," Old Scotch Whisky.
Rs. 22 per dozen Bottles.

EUGENE CLICQUOT'S Champagne Carte Blanche Extra Dry.
Rs. 55 per dozen Bottles.
" 60 " 2 dozen Pints.

HUNT, ROOPE & TEAGE'S Genuine Old Port.
Rs. 33 per dozen Bottles (Quality No. 3.)
" 24 " " (" " 1)

"CEPA DE MACON" Light Claret.
Rs. 12 per dozen Bottles.

"VINO DE MILAZZA," A Sicilian Wine.
Rs. 6 per dozen Bottles.

BASS & Co's LIGHT BITTER ALE.
"GREEN DIAMOND" Brand. Bottled by Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool.
Rs. 4-12 per dozen Bottles.
" 2-14 " " Pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Ld.,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (Limited.)

Capital ....£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund......£70,000.

London Bankers—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

Branches—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Communications should be addressed, and all Remittances made payable to The Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay Branch—18, Rampart Row.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	20	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	951 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,42[illegible]
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	180 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x
Hongoli Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	50	137 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	50) 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	465
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	615
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	121½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		395
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	23)
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	990
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,34[illegible]	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	5,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	63)
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	652½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010x
James Greaves	1,100	500	5)	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	31
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	255
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	75	1,000	1,000	30	65
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	156
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	222)
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	15 pr.ct.	500no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1475
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	6	117
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	10
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	112)
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	25	12	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	62)
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	38)
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3)	700w
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	19
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	50	375	62	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	901
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	10	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	7	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35)
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,0[illegible]	100	100	9	8)
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do.	Prf. 1,000	..	100	10 pr.ct.	10)
Teacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	890
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	77
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
U. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-9	
China Leaf	„	24-1	National.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	„	23-10	„
Do. do. new	„	23-8	
Australia do.	„	24-1	
Bombay do.	„	24-3	
English Sovereigns	„	15-9	
Do. Drazors	„	15-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-6	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	228	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222	„
Five-Francs	„	300	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Shareholders, Southwell and Austin, 3 p.m.
Bombay Native Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Mutual Provident Society, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; City of Perth (s), and Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool; and Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Naples (s), for Antwerp; and Towy (barque), Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Perth entered and the s.s. Naples left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Idar left the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Gwalior yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong direct, per extra s.s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee, at 8-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.—Mauritius and Madagascar mail, via Zanzibar, closes at Aden at or about noon, on Thursday, 23rd inst.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A committee meeting of the above club will be held this evening at 8-30 in the Carlton Club Rooms, Apollo Street, to make arrangements for the annual Association Football Tournament.

WEST INDIAN FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—This important display of fine arts will this year be opened on the 21st September. The latest date up to which intending exhibitors can send in their work will be the 14th of the same month, on which day the list will be closed. Particulars of the exhibition will be supplied by Mr. F. L. Clifford, Assistant Secretary, Poona.

A WELL-TIMED ARREST.—Inspector Briscoe, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, brought up Gool Mahumed Eman on a charge of having in his possession instruments for house-breaking, which he could not account for. As the accused had undergone two previous convictions, and could not account for the instruments he had in his possession, he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

MASS AT ST. MOUNT'S.—The Mass given by the employés at Chuim, in honour of Our Lady of St. Mount, was celebrated with great pomp, on Sunday last. The band of St. Victor's performed during the service and played remarkably well. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Reverend Father Elias, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Campo and Peter Fernandez, and an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Reverend Father Peter Fernandez, Vicar of St. Peter's Church.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Makabar and twelve others were charged, before Mr. Hamilton, with gambling in a common gaming-house, at Trimbuk Purushram Street. The first accused was further charged with keeping the gaming-house. The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused, and fined the first and the second Rs. 2 and Rs. 5, respectively, while the rest were fined Rs. 2 each.

THE BARODA SECRETARY OF STATE.—Shreemant Rao Bahadur Madevrao Ramchundra Fadnavis (hereditary Secretary of State) of Baroda and followers returned to Baroda by Monday's mail after a stay here of a week. His friends and relations entertained him in Bombay, and were present at the Grant Road Station to see him off. Flowers, attar, &c., were presented by Messrs. N. Madrao Oozai and B. Laghati to Mr. Fadnavis and his nephew.—Dewan Bahadur Luxumanrao Jagonnathji Vaidya has gone to stay in Poona permanently.

BARODA PRINCES IN POONA.—Their Highnesses Princes Shivajeerao Gaekwar and Princess Indra Raja, the children of his Highness Maharaja Sayajeerao Gaekwar have gone to Poona, where they are to spend the season in charge of Dr. Tarwarker. The children are to be under the general supervision of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Gaekwaree forces, Shreemant Anundraojee Gaekwar, their uncle, during the absence of their parents from India. Three bungalows have been engaged for them in the Civil Lines, near the Finance Offices in Poona.

CORRECTION.—In the report appearing on the 16th instant of the case against seven boatmen, who were fined five rupees each for refusing to take passengers to the Middle Island, it was stated that they had refused to take Constable Mynn, and that they alleged that on former occasions the "Saheb" had refused to pay them any fare, and threw stones at them. This was incorrect. The constable charged the boatmen with refusing to take three soldiers to the Middle Island for less than a rupee each. They alleged that soldiers had previously refused to pay them; they did not make any allegation against the constable.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GANJA.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Dhondu Mahadu was charged by Mr. Rustim Pestonji, an opium inspector, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with bringing to Bombay from Wadwan 49 tolas of *ganja*, without a permit from the Collector of Customs. The accused arrived in Bombay from Wadhwan yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Station, where he was arrested by Mr. Rustim with the opium in his possession. The accused pleaded ignorance of law, and said that he was taking the *ganja* to his native village, Sattara, for his own consumption. The Magistrate inflicted on him a nominal fine of one anna only.

AN EXPERT PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Inspector Briscoe, charged Gungaram Bapu with stealing a leather purse; containing Re. 1-9-10, from the pocket of Krishna Wittoba. The complainant stated that on the 20th instant he had gone to the market at about 6 p.m., and had in his pocket a purse, containing Re. 1-9-10. He did not know how it was abstracted, but a police sepoy brought to him the accused with the purse, which he identified as his. The police sepoy, and Haji Ismail stated that they saw the accused picking the complainant's pocket. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship stated that the accused had three previous convictions against him, and though a young man he was an expert pick-pocket. The evidence before him was clear, and he, therefore, sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Shortly after 11-30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a jowli hut, situated at Chinch Bunder, on the Port Trust ground, and belonging to Krishna Luxuman, who had then gone to bazaar. An alarm was immediately raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, and the Pydownee engine under Mr. Forster put in an early appearance and at once began to play upon the flames with a copious supply of water from a hydrant. The Byculla and Chinchpoogly engines also arrived on the scene, but they were not brought into operation, as the Pydownee engine alone was found sufficient to cope with the fire which spread to a hut on the opposite line and occupied as school for the children of labourers, amongst whom considerable confusion was caused by the fire. The fire rapidly spread to a third line, and in a short time three lines of huts were entirely destroyed by the fire. Inspector Grey, in charge of the section, was promptly on the scene and rendered very valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire, and at great personal risk to himself. One of the labourers, named Rama, had his box, containing Rs. 525 in currency notes, destroyed in the fire. The fire was put out in about two hours. The damage is estimated at Rs. 900. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A PARSEE FAMILY DISPUTE.—The case, in which Shavaksha Bezonjee Buxey, charged his uncle Ardeshir Buxey and his servant Motabhoy Edalji with assaulting him on the 11th March last, was resumed, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford, solicitor defended the accused. Rehmankhan Ahmad Khan, examined by Mr. De Souza, said, he was for a time an acting peon in the Post Office. On the 11th March last at about 7-30 a. m., while returning from the graveyard, he saw a crowd of people collected on the road and the second accused beating the complainant. The second accused said, that the complainant had spat on him. While he was beating the complainant Ardeshir, the first accused came up and urged him to continue the beating. The accused struck him with clenched fists all over his person. He then twisted his hand, and the complainant fell down unconscious on the ground. The mother of the complainant came up and at her request he took the complainant to the ground-floor of her house. Cross-examined witness said he did not speak to the accused, and say he would give evidence on his behalf if he was paid Rs. 8.—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Patel, examined by Mr. DeSouza, said, the second accused went to complainant's house, and said that the complainant spat on him. He saw the accused beating Shavaksha. Jerbai Bezonji Buxey said that the complainant was her son, and the first accused her brother-in-law. On the night of the 10th March last, the accused Motabhoy abused her. She saw the accused Motabhoy beating her son. In the meantime Ardeshir came up and urged Motabhoy to continue the beating. Her son fainted and she requested some of the on-lookers to take him to her house. He was afterwards taken to the Hospital.—Mr. Crawford remarked that it was most deplorable that the case should have been brought to the Court. It was quite evident that there was a quarrel going on among the parties, but that was no fault of his client, who was an old and respectable gentleman. There were, he continued, a great many discrepancies in the evidences. Medical evidence proved that the injuries did not show any marks of blows, and that they were not such as were likely to be caused by blows. As Mr. Crawford wanted to call in evidence for the defence the case was postponed until Friday afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A MILL NUISANCE CASE.

GAINAJEE OKAJEE *vs.* THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE plaintiff, the owner of a large property situated in Haines Road, in close proximity to the defendants' mill, prayed that the defendants may be restrained by order of the Court from causing, or allowing to be caused to the plaintiff, the nuisances in respect of the escape of cotton-fly or fluff, smoke, filthy water and smell from the privies, and coal dust; and that they may be ordered to pay to plaintiff, as damages for the loss already suffered by him by reason of their acts complained of, the sum of Rs. 5,000, &c. Mr. Jardine, Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said that there had recently been erected on his property in Haines Road a large chawl of three storeys containing twenty rooms on each storey, another chawl of one storey containing twenty-eight rooms on the upper floor; and a third chawl with a ground-floor only, containing sixteen rooms, and other buildings. The defendants' premises were so situated with regard to the plaintiff's, and their mill and other buildings are so constructed, worked, and employed by the defendants as to cause serious nuisances to the occupants of the plaintiff's premises as well as damage to the premises themselves, and thereby to damage and impair the value of his premises and cause him serious loss. Such acts and nuisances were five in number, and as follows:—(1.) From the fly-room of the mill a very considerable quantity of cotton-fly or fluff was constantly escaping into the surrounding atmosphere, and was thence blown by the wind in the direction of the plaintiff's premises, where it settled, adhering to the verandahs, walls, windows, and doors, and penetrating into a great number of the rooms to such an extent as to render the atmosphere of such rooms most disagreeable, noxious and unwholesome to the occupants, besides making the rooms themselves dirty and uncomfortable. (2.) The mill chimney is constantly sending out large quantities of black smoke which, whenever the wind blows from that direction, as is constantly the case, is borne towards and into the plaintiff's premises, and is a source of annoyance to the occupants. (3.) In the immediate vicinity of the third chawl are situated the mill privies and urinals, from which filthy waters percolate through the back wall of the chawl, causing damp in the floors and walls in addition to noxious and offensive odours. (4.) The privies themselves give rise to bad and offensive smells, which are a source of great annoyance to the occupants of the chawl. (5.) The frequent unloading, weighing and handling of the coal used by the mill results in the creation of a fine, almost impalpable coal-dust, which is borne into the plaintiff's premises, and, getting into the throats and nostrils of the occupants, causes great annoyance and discomfort and is highly prejudicial to their health, besides making the premises dirty, unsightly and uncomfortable. These nuisances contributed to render the plaintiff's premises uninhabitable and had already caused, and, if unabated, would continue to cause considerable loss to the plaintiff as well as damage to his property. Several of the rooms were now and had constantly been vacant although there was a great demand for rooms of this character, and the rents charged were very moderate and were reduced from time to time. Annexed to the plaint was a report of Mr. Gostling, dated 11th March, 1891, which set out in greater detail the facts with regard to the [illegible] torneys, by their letter of the 20th March, 1891, gave the plaintiff's attorney to understand that, in the then ensuing Easter holidays, they would make various changes and alterations with the view of abating the nuisances. The plaintiff accordingly waited in order to give time for this to be done, but nothing had been done up to the filing of the plaint, and the nuisances continued entirely unabated.

For the defendants the material allegations of the plaint were denied. They said that the plaintiff's premises are situated in the neighbourhood of several mills; and the cotton-fly or fluff alleged to be blown from the fly-room of the defendants' mill did not come from their premises. The defendants, in order to avoid all cause of complaint, which, however, they said did not exist, had made a dust-chamber, so that no cotton-fly or fluff could escape from their premises and be blown on the plaintiff's premises. The chimney did not smoke as alleged. They denied that filthy waters from their privies percolated through the back wall of the plaintiff's chawl and caused damp on the floors and walls, for the defendants had caused the approaches to their closets to be lined with cement. They had made preparations to drain their privies into the Municipal main drain, but as they found they could do so more easily if they removed the site of the privies, they were about to remove them. The plaintiff's premises had been erected for about six years, and not recently, as alleged. The defendants' coal was not frequently unloaded, weighed and handled, and when it was, water was thrown on it from a hose, which prevented the dust being blown about. The effect of the correspondence was not correctly set forth by the plaintiff. The suggestions and interviews were made for the sake of pence and without prejudice. The plaintiff and defendants agreed to have the premises jointly surveyed; and the defendants were willing to do anything that was reasonably recommended to be done, but the plaintiff subsequently refused to take that reasonable course and filed this suit, which the defendants said ought to be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the rest of the day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. E. VANDER STRATTAN.)

EATING Rs. 100 WORTH OF PAN-SUPARI IN A MONTH.

BHALSETT SACARAMSHET *vs.* RABIA BIBI AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 200, being the amount due on a promissory note alleged to have been passed in favour of the plaintiff by Rahimoodin, who died some time ago. Mr. Tooljaram appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Baburao defended the suit.

The defendant's pleader denied his client's liability, contending that the deceased could not have passed the note as there was a difference of name given in the note. The real name of the deceased was Baba valad Shaik Mahomed. The plaintiff stated that he had sold to the deceased, on credit, *pan-supari* to the amount of Rs. 100, but it was very improbable that he should have consumed so much *pan-supari* in the short space of one month, and he could not possibly afford to do so, as he earned only about Rs. 20 per month. The defendant who was sued as the heir to the deceased, was not liable for the debt, which the deceased never incurred.

After some evidence, Mr. Tooljaram withdrew the suit by the permission of his Honor.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received...	Rs.	3,157
Mr. G. W. Forrest	„	25
Mr. Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee...	„	20
Dr. G. Waters	„	50
Total ...	Rs.	3,252

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Perth, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p. m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MISS HODGE gave an interesting lecture at Oxford the other day on recent education in the Transvaal, showing how the English colony in Johannesburg had increased enormously owing to the new gold mines sunk there in the last five years. Miss Hodge's address until July is Somerville Hall, Oxford.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* CUSTOMS C. C.

A MATCH was played last Saturday between these two teams, which resulted in a win for the Municipal Club by 32 runs. For the Municipality Mr. S. Tomlinson played well, and so did Mr. Pochkhanawalla. For the Customs Mr. Crawley played equally well, he having contributed 25 runs to the total of 47. The following are the scores:—

M. C. C.

Dattaram Pundlik, run out	0
Dorabji Hirjibhoy, b Boylette	2
S Kaka, c Jackson, b Boylette	0
C M Patell, c Boylette, b Crawley	9
E J Hale, b Crawley	0
Pochkhanawalla, c Crawley, b Boylette	24
S Tomlinson, b Crawley	25
B Bhende, b Kelly	3
Narayen Sittaram, not out	6
Cursetji Daruwalla, b Boylette	1
H Lilley, hit wicket	0
Extras	9
Total..	79

CUSTOMS C. C.

G Kelly, b Hale	6
P J Boylette, c and b Hale	2
Chitts, b Hale	0
P Jackson, b Patel	1
H Forde, c Kaka, b Hale	1
E Smith, c Daruwalla, b Patel	0
J Walsh, stumped Pochkhanawalla, b Patel	3
L Crawley, not out	25
C F Smith, c and b Hale	2
G F Baillie, b Kaka	2
A Boylette, c and b Patel	0
Extras	5
Total..	47

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* PROPRIETARY C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on the 19th instant, and resulted in favour of the Elphinstonians by 32 runs. The following is the full score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

R E Mody, b Writer	13
S P Pochkhanawalla, c Bapasola, b Writer	8
R D Cooper, c Bode, b Writer	2
D E Mody, c Canteen, b Writer	37
B C Matchliwalla, c Wadia, b Writer	14
C M Patel, b Writer	18
S B Spenser, b Bapasola	3
N R Bhaya, b Bapasola	0
F B Vasaigara, not out	23
D C Pundole, did not bat	0
N H Chinoy, b Bapasola	8
Extras	7
Total..	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
N C Bapasola	83	2	61	3
D N Writer	100	2	43	6
D B Tapia	20	0	16	0

PROPRIETARY C. C.

S M Motissa, c Spenser, b R Mody	8
Canteen, c Vasaigara, b R Mody	1
M H Sanjana, c D Mody, b Bhaya	12
R N Reporter, b Pundole	15
N C Bapasola, c Spenser, b R Mody	15
D N Writer, c Bhaya, b Chinoy	22
M P Wadia, c Patel, b R Mody	9
D B Tapia, c and b R Mody	0
Jassawalla, c Matchliwalla, b Chinoy	7
S Bode, b R Mody	0
P N Secretary, not out	0
Extras	7
Total..	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
R E Mody	70	6	21	6
D C Pundole	55	0	33	1
N R Bhaya	15	0	12	1
N H Chinoy	31	1	16	2

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. *vs.* PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the former. Subjoined are the full scores:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Alison, c Walch, b Fido	5
MacFarlane, c and b Chonker	0
Lynn, c Chonker, b Bapasola	15
Seaford, c and b Chonker	5
Holdway, b Fido	3
Selkirk, c and b Bapasola	8
Bell, c Fido	0
Munro, c and b Writer	1
Herbert, b Writer	0
Lillywhite, c and b Bapasola	0
Pennock, not out	0
Total.....	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS. First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Chonkar	40	3	16	2
Fido	30	2	15	2
Bapasola	29	0	6	4
Writer	10	2	0	2

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Mathradas, c Alison, b Herbert	32
Mehta, run out	0
Bapasola, c Macfarlane	11
Gagrat, b Bell	14
Fido, c Holdway, b Seaford	1
Shroff, b Lynn	14
Walch, c Bell, b Munro	3
Chonker, b Bell	10
Writer, c Holdway, b Herbert	6
[illegible]	
Total.....	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS. First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Lynn	55	1	22	1
Bell	105	4	45	4
Seaford	30	1	14	1
Lillywhite	15	1	4	0
Pennock	15	0	6	0
Munro	15	1	2	1
Macfarlane	10	1	1	0
Herbert	41	1	12	2

THE CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. *vs.* THE LIBERAL C. C. ESPLANADE.

The City of Bombay C. C. opened its season on Sunday last with a second eleven match against the 1st eleven of the Liberal C. C. (Esplanade), which resulted in a win for the latter by 95 runs, according to the result of the 1st innings. Winning the toss the City men went in and scored 62 runs, the chief scorer being Mr. B. P. Daruwalla, who contributed 20 runs with steady cricket. Messrs. Morenas and Desai bowled with success for the Liberal side. The Liberals scored 157 runs. Messrs. Kapadia, Madon, and Mistry played capital cricket, and scored 34, 32, and 24, respectively; also Mr. Machliwalla. The City team was apparently handicapped in the absence of several good cricketers, who were engaged elsewhere.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 11th June, 1892:—Edward Luhmann, Chemist, of Andernach, on the Rhine, Germany, for improvements in process of, and apparatus for, the production of carbonic acid from bicarbonate and sesqui-carbonate salts; Maneklall Motilall Parikh, General Agent, and Dayabhai Mulchand, Weaver, both residing at Ahmedabad, for improvements in yarn warping machinery or apparatus; Henry Parkes, of 237, Friern Road, Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, England, Chemist, and John Cunninghame Montgomerie, of the "Water of Ayr" and "Tam O'Shanter" Hone Works, Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same; Selby Jackson, Head Signaller, Combined Post and Telegraph Office, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, for "Selby Jackson's" sealing wax for the use of the Post Office in closing bags in particular, and the public in general; Edward Field, Consulting Engineer, of Chando's Chambers, 22, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, in the County of London, England, for improvements in engines to be worked by hot gases, such as air or products of combustion with steam; Jules Pierre Arsene Balaye, of 16, Rue Drouot, Paris, in the Republic of France, Chemist, for improved process and means for the chemical treatment of ramie fibre flax, or hemp in either a green or dried state; Joseph Price, of 11, Belmont Drive, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Engineer, and Maunsel Casswell Bannister, A M I C E, of 6, West Seacombe Terrace, Seacombe, in the County of Chester, Engineer, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in refrigerating or ice-making apparatus; Martin Rose Ruble, Mechanical Engineer, residing in Newark, New Jersey, United States of America, for centrifugal blowers and injectors; and Edward Lennon Cantwell, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, of No 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane-crushing mills and for improved sugarcane mills, to be known as "Cantwell's Champion Mills."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—The Sampan Patent Railway Sleeper and Steel Plant Syndicate, Limited, of Stalybridge, in the County of Chester, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in the permanent way of railways; Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government servant, resident in the city of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for an improved desiccating process for the production of uncooked, but desiccated and compressed or uncompressed, articles of food generally; John Read Peacock, of 8, Taylor's Cottages, London Road, Nottingham, Pattern Maker, Henry Walker Hill, of 47, Hampden Street, Nottingham, Consulting Engineer, and John Parker of 42, Dryden Street, Nottingham, Civil Engineer, all of England, for improvements in, or relating to, nuts for screwed bolts and the like. Joseph Lindsay and Robert Lindsay, of 4, Somerville Place, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain, Engineers, for improvements in yarn beams for looms. Samuel Herbert Brooks, of Union Iron Works Gorton and Junction Iron Works, Miles Platting, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Machine Maker, and George Shaw, of 21, Albert Grove, Longsight, Manchester aforesaid, Draughtsmen, for improvements in the arrangements and combination of gearing which is applicable to slubbing intermediate and roving frames for preparing fibrous materials; Frederick James Mockler, Manager of the County of Gloucester Bank, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, England, for a removable spring cover for cups, jugs, and other vessels; Benny Bernstein, of the City County, and State of New York, United States of America, for a new or improved fastening for gloves, shoes, corsets, and the like; Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government servant, resident in the City of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for an improved normal service desiccated meat and bread ration; Charles James Hislop Warden, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal, and William Alfred Billings, a retired Government servant, resident in the city of Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, for an improved normal service ration of desiccated raw meat and vegetables.

The undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act—Messrs N C Dhole & Co, Druggists, &c, Nos 283-81 Upper Chitpore Road, Sobha Bazaar, Calcutta, for a design consisting of a half octagonal and half oval medicine dispensing phial.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Rannoch, 1,172 tons, Captain T E de Faye, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and 43 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 85 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 2,030 tons, Captain A MacKinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr E W Higgins as cabin passenger.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain John Bevis, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Cardiff (25th May), with a cargo of 5,289 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE City Line ss City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain A Kinloch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N C)'s ss Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J L Jenkins and child, Mr Lane, Mr Mahomedbhoy Adamjee and two others, and 9 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	...	Nacoda	B	A Munji.
„ Naseri	811	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Victoria	1531	Ormiston	D	B Craig & Co
„ City of Perth	2606	......	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Trewellard	1450	Beckerly	F	B Craig & Co
„ Rannoch	1172	DeFraye	G	M Mackenzie & Co
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	H	J Government
S.S. Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	K	Nixon & Co
„ Kilwa	993	Forbes	M	M Mackenzie & Co
Ship Columbus	231	Junghans	N	V Ebrahim
S.S. Alboin	649	Ritchie	P	R Stewart & Co
„ Freshfield	1750	Fleming	Q	Hill, Son & Grennon
„ Mobile	400	McAdam	alongside C	B & P S N Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Singapore	2432	......	3	F Bozzoni
„ Teheran	1640	Tocque	5	P and O Co
„ C. Branch	1646	Pitchers	6	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Amphitrite	2321	Vidos	7	J Janni
„ M. Teresa	1922	Deperis	8	J Janni
„ M. Craig	2285	Denning	10	B Craig & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2373	Jones	13	E Bates
„ Emir	2620	Robson	15	K. Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, June 18.
	City of Perth (s)	Kinloch	Liverpool, May 27.
	Rajpootana (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, May 31.
	Wistow Hall (s)	......	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Naples (s)	Harrison	Antwerp.
	Towy (bq)	Jones	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, Hughes, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Rannoch, DeFaye, for Persian Gulf.
„ Maria Teresa, Deperis, for Trieste, &c.
„ Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Shahzada s	Crebbin	Rangoon, June 10.
	City of Agra s	Grieve	Liverpool, May 16.
	Rhine ship	Thomson	Liverpool, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—Steamers Palamcotta, Gulf Bothnia and Arbib Brothers.

MADRAS.

June.	Vessel.		From.
17	Palitana s	......	Negapatam.
	Dalhousie s	......	Rangoon.
18	Lalpoora s	......	Colombo.
	Niobe s	......	Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

June. 17 Palitana s ...... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—3 casks earthenware, Shroff Bros; 4 cases dry color, A Sumsoodin.
Clan Macnab s—10 cases paper, T Tullockchand.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—1 case stationery, Mehta and Co; 3 cases cheese, Phillips and Co.
Rannoch s—4 cases chemicals, Rogers and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—100 barrels roll sulphur, M Noorbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Etolia s—5 cases glassware, E M Abdyally.
Rheinfels s—169 packages paint and color, and 4 barrels varnish, Holland-Bombay Trading Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trewellard s—5,592 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arabia s—802½ cwts bonemeal, R Damjee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool, C H B Forbes, and Co; 14 bales wool, Merwanjee Mody and Co; 500 cwts maize and 600 cwts wheat, Nassoo Nensey and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.
Eden Hall s—9 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 34 bales wool, M Cassam and Co; 750 cwts myrabollams, J Vurdhanum and Co; 56 bales wool, C Nanjee; 58 bales wool, R Begraz; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ethelgonda s—550 cwts myrabollams, Bhaojee Jaitha; 2,000 cwts wheat, Thos Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Freshfield s—1,100 bales cotton and 2,638 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Minna Craig s—290 cwts curdy seed, Hugo Schwer and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—3,500 cwts teelseed and 636 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts wheat and 6,728 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000½ cwts mustard seed, A Allymahomed and Co.
Eden Hall s—100 cwts gum, Jaitha Premjee; 50 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffe.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycea s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat and 6,003 cwts linseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,270½ cwts rapeseed, A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—2,475 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 52 cwts coir mattings, Alex McKenzie; 170 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,034 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 850 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, C Caderbhoy; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,900 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—1000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Amphitrite s—400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 140 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—44 cwts sharkfins, M Rahim and Co; 7½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, L Chuttoo; 173 cwts goagul and 105 cwts fennelseed, Quan Lun Edoo; 9 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 152½ cwts sharkfins, J M Sowjeebhoy; 55 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—4 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 101 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended June 11, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	2,74,000	4,000	3,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	215	594	9	818
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	21,42,397	54,21,851	1,32,404	76,96,652
Total for 23 weeks.	22,41,397	56,95,851	1,36,404	80,73,652
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,231	2,68,971	3,919	3,68,159
Per mile of Ry do.	207	583	9	799
Total to corresponding date do.	21,71,046	53,49,869	1,20,704	76,41,619

Increase for the week ... Rs. 8,841
Do. to date ... „ 4,32,033

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	7 40	6 57	6 77	7 50
Tuesday June 21	0 15	0 67	0 80	0 12
Total..	7 5	7 24	7 57	7 62
Total fall to 21st June, 1891	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total fall to 21st June, 1890	19 93	24 85	22 78	13 53

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending Friday, June 17.)

	In. Ct.		In. Ct.
Jubbulpur	5 45	Nasick	2 84
Haver	1 21	Deolalee	4 95
Nimbora	5 0	Ghoti	7 21
Bhadli	2 30	Nargaon	9 43
Jalgaon	4 20	Warrengaon	4 30
Sirsoli	6 76	Hoodgi	4 40
Mhasawad	2 52	Mohol	2 36
Maheji	0 20	Madha	2 42
Pachora	2 45	Barsi Road	2 25
Kasgaon	2 57	Keim	5 18
Naidongri	3 86	Jehur	2 83
Challisgaon	4 36	Pomulwari	7 55
Nandgaon	2 22	Dexal	3 43
Munmad	2 97	Lanowli	6 78
Lassalgaon	4 77	Dhond	8 29
Kerwadi	4 15	Talegaon	4 23

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 19th June, 1892:—

	Ghadechi. In. cts.	Dhola. In. cts.	Jetalsar. In cts.
Previously reported	3 56	4 94	2 38
Saturday, June 18	0 8	0 77	0 00
Total..	3 64	5 71	2 38

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·616	W S W	5	107·0	86·1	44	..	0·78	—0·90
Agra	29·628	S W	8	109·5	88·9	33	..	0·49	—0·86
Cawnpore	29·657	W	8	104·5	85·0	38	..	3·12	..
Allahabad	29·604	W S W	9	104·4	84·7	40	..	4·08	+2·06
Jhansi	29·626	S S W	3	105·5	88·2	39	..	4·16	+2·20
Jacobabad	29·616	S W	4	108·9	83·6	40	..	0·12	—0·12
Karachi	29·725	W S W	10	93·5	82·7	71	..	..	—0·07
Ajmere	29·707	W	9	102·8	86·0	41	..	0·63	—0·19
Deesa	29·765	W	..	106·1	81·7	57	..	0·29	—0·23
Rajkot	29·773	W N W	13	102·9	77·1	75	..	2·73	+0·72
Veraval	29·79[illegible]	W N W	13	89·2	80·7	75	..	1·78	..
Neemuch	29·733	W	10	100·3	78·6	42	..	1·69	+0·17
Indore	29·750	W	5	98·0	71·1	69	0·0[illegible]	5·03	+0·75
Saugor	29·656	W	2	101·9	81·1	39	..	1·37	—1·50
Jubbulpore	29·696	S S E	1	99·0	77·1	54	..	4·10	—1·56
Hoshangabad	29·727	S W	2	100·4	82·6	50	..	5·49	+0·81
Khandwa	29·767	W	8	101·2	81·3	53	...	4·49	+0·37
Raipur	29·717	S W	8	98·9	82·5	58	..	5·78	—0·51
Nagpur	29·710	W	5	104·8	85·8	43	..	1·93	—4·03
Amraoti	29·765	W	7	102·9	82·7	55	..	1·88	—2·55
Akola	29·79[illegible]	N W	9	105·2	78·3	77	0·05	4·95	+1·82
Surat	29·8[illegible]	S W	L	93·2	81·1	72	..	11·90	+8·95
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	29·810	N N E	8	88·4	81·0	83	0·02	7·53	—4·32
Poona	29·868	W N W	8	90·6	?	85	0·10	4·49	+1·56
Sholapur	29·865	W N W	10	96·7	72·0	82	0·63	6·12	+2·17
Ratnagiri	29·831	N E	6	87·9	78·9	29	0·13	36·26	+14·99
Belgaum	29·852	Calm.	?	83·3	66·8	88	0·67	6·35	+1·44
Goa	29·865	Calm.	3	89·1	78·4	84	..	18·18	..
Karwar	29·858	W	3	86·1	76·7	86	0·05	20·30	—7·53
Mangalore	29·886	N E	1	84·3	74·9	89	0·32	12·42	—14·93
Calicut	29·888	E N E	9	83·7	73·1	85	0·27	10·23	—15·19
Cochin	29·904	E N E	M	84·2	73·7	85	0·13	7·79	—13·07
Bangalore	29·891	W	5	89·2	68·0	47	..	1·84	—0·34
Secunderabad	29·820	W S W	6	95·1	74·8	70	0·01	5·11	+2·30
Masuliptm.	29·786	W N W	4	93·7	82·0	87	..	4·90	+1·62
Bellary	29·859	Calm.	5	95·4	73·9	85	0·58	1·33	+0·22
Cuddapah	29·819	W	..	98·2	75·3	80	0·16	3·98	+1·56
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] poly	29·828	W	4	100·1	77·8	60	..	2·41	+1·61
Negapatam	29·793	S S W	6	97·1	78·8	71	..	1·28	+0·11
Colombo	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·20 (8·49); E. G. H. = 0·19 (6·69); G. T. H. = 0·19 (6·57); C. P. = 0·13 (7·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Jacobabad and slowly at Calicut, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Indore, Rajkot, Veraval, Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Delhi, and has increased in other districts. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon and low in the extreme north. Gradients are moderate to slight. The barometer reads slightly in defect of the average at Calicut and Negapatam and more or less in excess in other parts of the country. An abnormal north-easterly wind is blowing at Bombay, Ratnagiri, and stations on the Malabar Coast, while elsewhere the prevailing winds are from the south, south-west, and north-west. The force has been light to moderate. This morning, the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Ajmere, 16 at Rajkot, Khandwa, Nagpur, and Amraoti, and 12 at Raipur, Karwar, and Secunderabad. Except at Mangalore, Bellary, Madras, and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the normal in all districts. The highest maximum was 109° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Berar, at several stations in the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and at Jhansi, but elsewhere the minimum temperature varies from the normal by moderate amounts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Bombay, Indore, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Akola, Poona, Bellary, and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient continues to be weak (about two-thirds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and about one-fourth of its average strength between Karwar and Bombay); hence, light to moderate showers only are probable all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay. On and off the West Coast, between Bombay and Karwar, the weather is in a slightly disturbed state and rain is likely. The atmosphere is rather damp and cloudy at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, and at Bellary, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, and Secunderabad, and scattered showers are probable. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is still weak as far as long. 60° E. or thereabouts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The barometer has fallen briskly in the Punjab, and slowly in the remainder of North-West India and the Gangetic Plain; elsewhere it has risen. The distribution is unaltered, and moderate monsoon weather is blowing over the Bay area and Bengal, but abnormal north-east winds blow in the West Coast, and westerly winds prevail elsewhere. The temperature has risen except in parts of North East India, and the mean temperature is above normal, except in the Punjab and Burma. The highest maximum of 109° has been registered at Jacobabad. Rain is general in Burma and Assam and some showers have fallen in East and North Bengal, in the west of the Peninsula and part of the East Coast. Heavy continuous rain has been reported from Ahmednagar, but elsewhere the amounts are moderate or small. There has been no rain in the North-West and Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th June, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·728
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	194
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	7·51
„ „ year	7·62
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0·07

* From midnight to midnight

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nensy Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khediza Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, ware-houses and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 13, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 76, old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No. 3099, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial-ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road, or Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kalianjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kalu Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narronjee Bhicajee, Raghoo and Dhondoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and Durga belonging to Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Mogul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE THE ORIENTAL MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mucondas Vittuldas in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of June 1890. The following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the dwelling house or chawl built thereon situated on the eastern side of the Tardeo Road, admeasuring 373 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property of Dadabhoy Ardasir Todywalla, on the south by a passage leading to lessor's oart, on the east by the property of Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, and on the west by the said Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Clive Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. and on account of the concerned ex "Loodhiana"

J C G 50 bales each 250 bags No. 1 black end 44 inches, iron bound.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, strong and light office shigram with a powerful chestnut horse, and set of harness, first-rate pictures, Hink's lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m. till the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, in the compound of Nabob's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing room, bedroom and dining room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose & Co., Singer's sewing machine on stand, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frames, Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, complete golf kit, English-built small dog-cart, grey Burmah pony, and harness, &c., the property of J. ORTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 22, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under the power of sale reserved to him in a deed of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1883, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bebee Khatoon, the wife of Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, and the said Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:—All that dividend or dividends, or other sum or sums of money, which may be declared on the estate of the late Candas Narronda', or Narrondas, in respect of the sum of Rs. 10,27,089-2-11 due to her as in the said mortgage mentioned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Ice House, Fort, near the Great Western Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late Mrs. MALCOLM SMITH.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On Saturday, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 double-barrelled C. F. B. L. gun, by C. Maybury, 12 bore, in wooden case, with cartridge loading Machine, &c.
1 Colts muzzle loading revolver in oak case.
1 air gun.
A lot of cartridges, shots, gun powder, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14 hands, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Chesnut stud bred mare, 7 years, 15-2, quiet to ride, passed P. A. charger and carries a lady.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon T. D. C. BARRY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyani's Stable, Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of the late Ebrahim bin Khalil, an Arab dealer—

1 iron grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years old.
1 bay Arab, 14-2½, 6 years old.
1 bay Arab polo pony, 13-3, 5 years old.
2 chesnut Arab polo ponies, 13-2, 5 years old.

Also a number of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with out-houses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a public passage, 15ft. wide, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or towards the south by Victoria Road.

For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DELOWREE WADY, GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1892, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Ramchandra Krishnarao Manker, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gunput Nelloba Rele, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage dated 1st day of November, 1890, and of further charge dated 5th day of September, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in the Girgaum Portuguese Church Lane, in the Dolowree Wady, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-five and two-ninth square yards, be the same or little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector old number 307, Collecter new number X F-2071, old survey number 576, new survey number 24A-7910, and bounded on the east by the property of Dadajee Hurri and Harichand Keroba Dewaree, on the west by the Walkeshwar Muth, on the north by the property of Dadoba Jagonnath, and on the south by the oart passage, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward number 343 (b) street number 26 a Street Girgaum Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Gunput Nelloba Rele.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 22, 1892.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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SARSAPARILLA.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 465 of 1888.
Jankibai, widow, and another...... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Gunput Ramjee and others.......... Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the decree made herein on the 1st day of March, 1890, Messrs. Shamrao Pandurang and D. S. Garud, respectively, attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed, will cause to be sold through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate in New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement—square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 257, Collector's new No. 1823, old Survey No. 43, and new Survey No. 1672, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by a passage beyond which there is the property of Hurjee Muljee, on the north by the chawl of the late Dhondiraj Vinayek Bevalkar, and on the south by the property formerly of Ramjee Doctor and now of Ruttonsey Khimjee, beyond which is the New Hanuman Lane aforesaid, and which said dwelling-house or chawl and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1257 and street No. (1), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said defendants and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shamrao Pandurang, Esq., attorney for the plaintiffs, at his office in Forbes Street, and D. S. Garud, Esq., attorney for the defendants, at his office, No. 3, Eldon Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 22, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further fall in the price of Bar Silver of ⅛d. per oz., at 40⅜d.; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent cheaper, at 89 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars. Rupee Securities on London, were 3-16 per cent. lower in each denomination, at £69 13-16 for Fours, and £69 7-16 for 4½ per Cents. The other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired were unchanged, at 96⅝ for Consols, and 107¾ for Indian Sterling Loan; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ⅛, say to ⅞ per cent. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 3⅜d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

No further advices are to hand regarding Wheat and Seeds, which are, therefore, presumably unchanged.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅛d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all but most distant position (in which the drop was only 5-64d.), the extreme quotations being 4d. per lb. for June and June-July deliveries, and 4⅛d. for October-November. The ready market closed quiet generally and for Surats; and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent yesterday, to 7 9-16 cents; but September Futures were 10 points lower, at 7·38 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years to date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	4,000	3,000	1,300
Two day's do.	9,000	5,000	1,500
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,961,000	6,822,000	5,736,900

Our local Cotton Market has been closed to-day on account of the death of a prominent native merchant.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets; a moderate export business has been done in the former, and large transactions are reported in the latter; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

FREIGHTS are steadier in tone; but there is not much demand from shippers, and no important business has transpired to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,422	bales.
Wheat	83,980	cwts.
Linseed	10,304	„
Rapeseed	10,099	„
Poppyseed	1,073	„
Groundnuts	1,267	„
Castorseed	4,591	„

EXCHANGE, in presence of the lower quotations for Silver, opened weaker at 1s. 3⅜d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand. A few small amounts were placed in Private Bills at the above rate; and in Bank remittance we heard of 1s. 3½d. for Telegraphic and Demand having been accepted to a small extent, and later on this rate became general, three months' sight Credits, however, remaining the same till the close, when the feeling was steady and rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 3½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 9-16d.	„
Credits do.	......1s. 3⅜d.	„
Francs do.	......1·64½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved to-day in a firm market, rates for Fours having advanced ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing quotations, final rates this evening being 108 3-16 for cash; 108 for the approaching settlement; and 107 11-16 for the July account, with buyers for both the accounts. 107⅞ is now quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES remain very quiet, not to say stagnant. There has been no movement whatever in Cotton, Mill, or Press scrip to-day; and the only change in our quotations this evening is an advance of

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	..............96⅝	
3 per cent. Rentes	.... 99½	ex-dividend.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	.........107¾	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.... 69 13-16	
4½ per cent. „	.... 69 7-16	
Bar Silver	.... 40⅜	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here via Marseilles yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, JUNE 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

HONG KONG, JUNE 21.

The s.s. Shanghai extra arrived here this morning.

The s.s. Nizam extra left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s.s. Armenia left Suez for Bombay on the 17th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.*

JUNE 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

The Moulmein route to Siam is interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier. Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

The mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd inst.

The Mauritius and Madagascar mail, via Zanzibar, closes at Aden at or about noon on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	3	57 p.m.	15	51
Teheran	21	1	57 p.m.	..	29
Suez	21	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 21st June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	—	2
„ Kurrachee	..	6	—	1
„ Madras	..	18	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 20.

10 p.m.	83·7

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	86·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BOLTON—WORSWICK—May 23, at St James's, Spanish Place, London, by the Very Rev Canon Barry, D D, assisted by the Rev T F Bolton, of Whitchurch, Salop, brother of the bridegroom, Alfred D Bolton, of the Middle Temple, and late of Mozufferpore, Barrister-at-Law, to Alice Worswick, daughter of the late James Robson, M P, of Pontefract, Yorkshire, and grand-daughter of Colonel Worswick, of Normanton Hall, and Birstall Hall, Leicestershire.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CARROLL—June 19, at Poona, Charles Arthur Carroll, dearly loved third son of Mrs. and Mr. M. T. Carroll (Wm. Watson & Co., Bombay), aged 8 years and 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—June 17, at Yercaud, the wife of T V Campbell, M B C M London Mission, Cuddapah, of a son.

PHILLIPS—June 14, at Bellary, the wife of Conductor J Phillips, Ordnance Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALDIS—June 16, at Tiddam, Upper Burma, (Chin Hills), Sergt A W Aldis, Commissariat Department, aged 27 years.

MILLER—June 12, at Simla, of pleuro-pneumonia, Major J Miller, V C, Unattached List (Retired), aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1892.

AT the beginning of last year we reviewed a report which Mr. Justice Scott had laid before the Egyptian Minister of Justice upon the working of the native tribunals in Egypt. Mr. Scott, who has in the interval been appointed Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, has recently sent in a further report, which shows that in the interval some important changes have been carried out in the *personnel* and methods of these courts, and that the results have been very satisfactory. We shall the more easily appreciate what has been done if we turn back to the state of things which Mr. Scott brought to the notice of the Khedive's Government eighteen months ago. He found that the expenses of procedure in the civil tribunals were too heavy, and that it was necessary, in the interests of economy and public convenience, to make changes in the distribution of the judges. But this apart the working of the civil tribunals was on the whole satisfactory, and his proposals were directed mainly towards a reform of the criminal courts and their procedure. His proposals were framed in the spirit of a cautious reformer, who was careful not to aim at too much at once. But on at least one point his scheme was thoroughgoing. He found that there was a seriously large percentage of incapable and untrustworthy judges, of men who knew little law, and could not be trusted to dispense justice. Only one course could be taken with such men, and that was to appoint a Committee to examine into the qualifications of the magistrature, and to eliminate those who were distinctly unfit for their posts. A reform in the Cairo Law School, of which bad accounts had been given for a long time, was also necessary. This, Mr. Scott urged, should be effected without delay. For an improvement in the working of the courts, civil and criminal, Mr. Scott looked to the intervention of a superior inspecting staff which he proposed to create, rather than to the exercise by the Court of Appeal of the supervising and revisionary powers exercised by the High Courts in India. The inspectors, who should be constantly travelling through the country, would, however, report to the Court of Appeal, they themselves, apparently, as the need for improving the courts was the need for putting the police on a better footing, and for improving their relations with the prosecuting authority and the magistrature. Bad accounts were given of the village police, who were under no discipline, and received very inadequate pay. With a view of securing amendment in this direction Mr. Scott proposed to make the village Omdeh—a functionary corresponding in some respects to the Indian village patel—responsible for the control and payment of the police. Further, Mr. Scott found that the *parquet*—the "Criminal Investigation Department" of the Egyptian administration—failed to co-operate with the police, and that a good deal of crime consequently remained undetected and unpunished. It is not clear how Mr. Scott proposed to mend matters in this respect; but as he now reports that the police and the *parquet* work more harmoniously, and no longer work in opposite directions we may believe that his measures have been effectual.

The Egyptian Government had the wisdom to accept the counsels of their Judicial Adviser, and no time has been lost in giving effect to the greater part of them. To begin with, a clean sweep—a judiciously clean sweep nevertheless—has been made of the incompetent and untrustworthy element on the Bench. The process of *epuration* was carried out with great deliberation by a carefully-constituted committee, who eliminated such men as were clearly unfit, and put in their places men of good reputation and legal training. Altogether since Mr. Scott's arrival twenty-nine changes have been made amongst the judges, and four in the *parquet*. It is a token of the backward state of legal education in Egypt that in making these appointments the Government were obliged to accept a few judges who possess no diploma, though these are said to be men of proved capacity. This state of things, however, will not last long. The Law School has been put upon a better footing; a distinguished French legist has been put in charge of it, and it is said that the pupils compare creditably with the pupils of similar institutions in Europe. On this point we must take M. Testoud at his word; but we should have greater hopes for the future of the native bar and bench in Egypt if the young Egyptian student enjoyed the splendid provision for extra-professional culture which the student in this country finds to his hand in the Indian Universities. The Al Hasar University is no substitute for them, and it seems that young Egyptians who go to Europe for their studies bring back diplomas that represent little knowledge. However, the law reformer in Egypt as elsewhere has to work with such material as he finds to his hand. Meantime and until the judicial career is looked upon as sufficiently secure and independent to attract a sufficient number of capable men the recruiting of the service will be difficult enough to compel the Government to be economical in using the services of good men. Evidently there had been a waste of power in the practice of allowing three judges to sit in all civil and criminal proceedings, even in courts of first instance. One of the three, Mr. Scott found, generally did the work while the others looked on, and as all this time the public were put to inconvenience by the fewness of the tribunals and their distance apart, it was an obvious improvement to constitute single judge tribunals, with summary civil jurisdiction and a limited criminal jurisdiction. At the same time a good deal of trivial work has been taken from the Court of Appeal by giving certain appellate powers to the courts of first instance. We wonder if Mr. Scott had heard, at the time he proposed this, of the scheme originated by the Gaekwar of Baroda, by which right of appeal is abolished when the parties agree to their case being heard by two munsiffs instead of one. The new system has been at work in Egypt for only a short time, but the result is already said to be excellent. Thirty-three of these courts of summary jurisdiction are now at work, and on all sides, Mr. Scott says, the people express their satisfaction. The law, he adds, has been brought within reach of every subject of the Khedive, and the justice administered is both expeditious and good.

These changes gave increased reason for introducing an effective system of inspection. When three judges sat together each might be assumed to give a guarantee for the honesty of his colleagues. But there are now thirty-three judges sitting alone, and constant inspection of their work is necessary for obvious reasons. The committee of judicial surveillance which has been constituted on Mr. Scott's recommendation consists of the Judicial Adviser himself, and two other Europeans, with the native inspectors and a secretary. They inspect all tribunals in turn, going into the provinces one week in every four; files, chosen at random in every tribunal, are sent to them weekly; periodical returns from the tribunals are submitted to them. At least once a year the Judicial Adviser, with an inspector, visits each tribunal. There are evidences of thoroughness in all this, and of keen personal interest in the efficient working of the judicial system, for which Mr. Scott is entitled to no small credit. The reformed tribunals are being started on their course with as good guarantees as can be afforded that they will work well. A recent report from the inspectors states, on the evidence of a minute study of the files, that the magistrates now act with deliberation, that their judgments are based upon a clear appreciation of the facts, and that, in a word, a sensible progress has been effected. A series of returns which are given in Mr. Scott's report show that the proportion of appeals against the decisions of these courts is small, and also that in the greater part of these the judgment of the lower court is upheld. This is a fair test, and if the conditions that it indicates be contrasted with the state of the provincial tribunals as described in Lord Dufferin's famous report it will be seen what marked progress has been made. Law is still very dear in Egypt, and Mr. Scott appears to think that it ought to be made cheaper than it is. But as litigiousness is in itself an evil second only to denial of justice we read with some misgiving his argument that the Egyptian Government would do well to make justice as cheap as it is expeditious, as "the whole number of cases would increase sufficiently to compensate for the loss in cash." He certainly is right in advising the abolition of the special jurisdiction exercised by the Customs, Coast-guard, and Irrigation authorities if the ordinary tribunals are near enough at hand to take over the power exercised by these departments. We are not without knowledge of similar exceptional jurisdiction in India, where it is an evil even if it be a necessary evil. The rural police force seems to be in a better state than when Mr. Scott last reported, but we notice that he suggests the introduction of punitive police posts in districts where crimes abound and the people do not sufficiently put themselves on the side of law and order. There are other points in Mr. Scott's report which we should have liked to refer to; but enough has been said to show that his mission to Egypt has already been fruitful of solid and excellent work.

AN ingenious and suggestive article is contributed anonymously to the *Fortnightly Review* by some one who is evidently familiar with the thoughts pre-occupying the minds of the Liberal leaders now that the General Elections are at hand. The writer affects to disclose the "Gladstonian Secret," which has hitherto been so well kept. Premising that critics miss the point when they say that Mr. Gladstone has genius, and that they should say he has *a* genius who without any trouble to Mr. G. himself, has placed before his eyes the Right Plan for the Elections. The G. O. M never broods over schemes or policies, dangers or difficulties; he amuses himself with St. Thomas Aquinas or "David Grieve," while plans are formed which confound and pulverise all the calculations of his opponents. Now in a recent ministerial speech, there is the assumption, that any Home Rule Government must bring a Home Rule Bill into the new House of Commons almost as soon as it meets. Another assumption is that the Irish Parliamentary party will have to be satisfied, and that in satisfying them British opinion must be affronted. No matter what the provisions of the Bill may be, the Unionist minority, which will be nearly equal in strength to the Liberal majority, will obstruct it; the Radicals and the Labour Party will be indignant at the fraud upon their hopes. If the Bill pass the Commons, the Lords will throw it out; if it pass Parliament, Ulster will rise in civil war. "There are tremendous prophecies," said Mr. G. to his friend—a "Mr. B.," possibly Mr. Reginald Brett—and he proceeds to indicate how they may be "undercut and tumbled to pieces." Why should he, if he returns to power, bring in a Home Rule Bill immediately? Why need he go to the constituencies with a pig in a poke, which his opponents make such fun of? It may not be easy to find a path out of the difficulties which will arise if there be a small majority, but the line of least or latest resistance must be found and followed "with unflinching audacity." "When the dissolution of Parliament is announced" continues Mr. G., or his genius, "I shall probably publish a letter or manifesto, principally addressed to the people of Ireland," recalling his tried devotion to their cause, and asking them to put their trust in him that whatever he now does will be for their benefit. Then he would boldly announce that while he himself had clear perceptions of what a Home Rule Bill should be, yet as there are extraordinary portents in the air, the Houses of Parliament "handed on to fight each other," civil war fomented in Ireland—with partisans from both sides flocking from England to take one side or the other—the Party of Progress should take the best means of conjuring those dangers by inviting the Opposition leaders to a Conference for the immediate and peaceful settlement of so increasingly dangerous a question. If the Irish members declined to have the matter thus disposed of they would be invited to consider that it would be the best and most certain means of getting what they desired; if the Opposition declined to come to terms which would allay the apprehensions of Ulster, the country would doubt their sincerity. The Liberal Dissentients would not answer "No," and the Conservative Unionists would find it very difficult to refuse to make the inevitable measure moderate and workable. The constituencies who desire peaceful settlement would vote against those who refused to try and bring it about. If the invitation were declined the Liberals would be free to act without the co-operation of the Opposition. During the progress of the Elections they would have to decide either to accept the principle of a conference and an arrangement or stake everything on the last card. When returned with a majority Mr. G. would be under no obligation to present at once a Home Rule Bill; the Opposition having declined to concur in a measure of the kind it would be his right to proceed with other measures, the passing of which would secure the confidence of the English masses. Mr. G., or his familiar, refuses to believe that the Conservatives would regard the invitation to a conference as ridiculous or a mockery. In the last four years they have accepted one of the most bitterly denounced provisions of his former Bill and embodied it in the Land Purchase Act. A conference of the heads of parties would not be so ridiculous as civil war—burning and slaying in all directions, because of a measure the provisions of which are not known, and might be such as even Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire would approve. There is beneath all this banter and chaff a vein of suggestion and of warning to those whom it may concern, that it is still open to the leaders of the Liberal Party to modify the plan of campaign according to the exigencies of the political situation. It is the manifest intention of the writer to convey to the Ministerialists and the warring Irish factions and the dissentient Liberals alike a decent intimation that there is a possibility of new combinations in the not very distant future.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London on the 3rd instant, sends us some items in regard to the electoral prospects of men whose names are familiar in India. Sir Guyer Hunter will not seek re-election for Central Hackney. The Unionist candidate is Sir Andrew Scoble, formerly Advocate-General in Bombay, and late Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council. The seat is considered a safe one for the Unionists. Colonel Howard Vincent, up to the present, has not been threatened with an opponent in Central Sheffield, though the Liberals have been very active in the constituency. The Register contains about 10,000 voters, and the Unionists estimate their majority in the event of a struggle at about 1,400. Mr. C. E. Schwann's opponent in North Manchester is Mr. J. M. Yates, the recorder of the neighbouring borough of Salford. It cannot, with anything like certainty, be predicted how the election will go in this constituency, as the Register has changed very considerably since 1886. In that year Mr. Schwann's majority was only 126. The sitting member, however, has been very industriously working his constituency, and within the last year or two he has had the assistance on the platform of the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Aberdeen, and other well-known Liberal politicians. The name of Sir Lepel Griffin, who when last in India spoke of going into Parliament as a Liberal Unionist, does not as yet appear on any list of candidates. Neither does that of Sir Theodore Hope, who also contemplated entering Parliament on the same platform. On the other hand Mr. W. Digby, who in 1885 contested North Paddington against Mr. Cohen and fought a losing battle with great energy, has now entered the lists against Sir A. K. Rollit in South Islington. At the last General Election the present member defeated Mr. H. Spicer, the Liberal candidate, by 2,774 votes to 2,208, giving a majority of 566. In the General Election of the previous year, however, Mr. H. Spicer had a majority of 548 over the then Conservative candidate. The Liberal abstentions in 1886 gave Sir A. K. Rollit his majority, for he polled considerably less than Mr. Spicer in 1885. Sir A. K. Rollit is an able and energetic man, who has made himself popular in the constituency, and will not be easy to beat. He gave notice of a motion just before the last mail left, for the omission of clause 5 from the Irish Local Government Bill, which provided for the trial of a County Council before two judges, and the appointment in case of a conviction of another Council by the Government. This was regarded as an indication of a desire on the part of the member for South Islington to conciliate the Liberal Unionist element in that constituency, to whom the clause in question occasioned some embarrassment. The Bill has since been dropped, and, of course, Sir A. K. Rollit's amendment cannot be moved. Sir W. Plowden's seat for Wolverhampton is believed to be in some danger at the hands of a competitor of local influence.

THE Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at noon, on Sunday next.

AN amusing incident occurred in the House of Commons the other day in connection with the third reading of the Indian Councils Bill. Mr. Seymour Keay had notified his intention to move its rejection, but he incautiously joined in an appeal made by Mr. Swift McNeill for the adjournment of the discussion till next day. Thereupon the Speaker promptly ruled that both these gentlemen, having spoken once, could not again address the House upon the subject. The result was that the Bill was read a third time without opposition.

THE following telegram has been received from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated June 20:—"Quarantine imposed in Egypt against Jibuti on account of cases of cholera declared. Obokh remains in free pratique." A telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated June 20, says:—"Your telegram of 14th June last. Consequent on cholera in Jibuti Obokh has imposed full quarantine against Jibuti."

THE members of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association, of which Dr. B. W. Richardson is president, went to Paris at the invitation of their French colleagues of the "Societe Francaise d'Hygienne." There their existence was one perpetual round of visits. The French sewerage system had a thorough and systematic inspection, irrigation fields in the Parisian suburbs were explored, and those attractions were diversified by a peep into the great slaughter-houses at La Villette as well as a stroll round the Morgue, and a visit to the crematorium at Pere Lachaise Cemetery, although the last two items in the programme were optional. A dinner was given at the Grand Hotel to such of the English inspectors as had survived the week's experiences.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Standard* is troubled to find that at the recent dinner of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation only £960 was subscribed, whereas at the dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum £8,750 was gathered up. We admire the generosity of the publicans. They recognise what their duty is to their friends. There are only one hundred and seventy people in the institution, but then the publicans make so much money by driving people into other asylums with the vile stuff they sell, that they can afford to treat their own poor handsomely.

A MERTHYR preacher was a good deal worried by late arrivals at chapel, and he decided to put a stop to it. So a few Sundays ago, when an old member was walking in very late, he called out from the pulpit in Welsh. "Mrs. Jones, you can venture to shut the door." The hint that she was last was not taken, for Mrs. Jones as loudly replied, "No, no, Mr. Owens, your mother-in-law is behind."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, June 21.

The dissolution of Parliament is fixed to take place on the 28th instant, and the Elections will begin on the earliest possible date after the issue of the writs, probably on the 4th August.

MR. STANLEY: A CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

Mr. H. Stanley, the African explorer, will be the Unionist candidate for North Lambeth.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Curzon, in his Indian Budget Statement, last night, reviewed the divergent views on the complex silver question. He, however, suggested no remedy, but said the fall in the value of the rupee demanded strict economy in every direction. The high price of Indian Securities was, he said, the best proof of the stability of the Government. He hoped the time would arrive when Government would be able to reduce the Salt Tax, but such a step was yet impossible.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE VICEROYALTY.

Lord George Hamilton has officially denied the report that he had been nominated as the next Viceroy of India.

THE MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gladstone will begin his Midlothian Campaign with the meeting at Edinburgh on the 30th inst.

THE BELFAST CONVENTION.

The Opposition Party in Ulster have issued a Manifesto in reply to the Belfast Convention, in which they deny that Ulster is entirely Unionist, and that any danger exists of a civil war.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

The House of Commons last night was in Committee on the Indian Budget, when Sir Roper Lethbridge, as announced last week, raised the question of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service of India.

Mr. Curzon, in reply, said he regretted that it was impossible to make the exchange on pensions at two shillings per rupee, and to reduce the term of service to twenty-five years. Putting all the Europeans in the Service on the most favoured furlough and pensions scale would, if the counsels of the Select Committee were accepted, give the natives in the Service an equal right to the same consideration which, he said, was precluded by the expense which would be entailed.

During the consideration of the Indian Budget Statement in the Commons, only six members were present in the House.

ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 20.

Their Majesties King Humbert and Queen Margherita arrived here to-day, on a visit to the Emperor William, and met with the heartiest reception.

RUSSIAN GRAIN EXPORT,

St. PETERSBURG, June 21.

The Russian Government have removed the prohibition on the export of all cereals except rye.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE GAME OF WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 21.

A war game was played for the first time in the Bombay Presidency here, and it was very interesting. The model upon which the game was played represented a portion of the county of Berkshire on either side of the Ouse river. According to the rules players were not to touch the pieces representing troops, the umpires moving them. Players to move the pieces directly they were asked by the umpire. The moves to be such as would be carried out in actual warfare. At the commencement of the game a hanging screen was placed between the two forces and positions were taken so that the opposite forces did not see each other. The screen was then rolled, and the whole model of the country could be seen by the players. The advantage of the war game over a field-day operations is that commanders can see the enemy's movements, and make excellent distribution of their troops, and can see the whole of the country over which the fighting is to take place. Major Kitchener explained the moves made by the opposite forces, and the result of the game. General Blundell then made a few appropriate remarks.

THE W. I. FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Western India Fine Arts Exhibition will be opened at Poona, in the Council Hall, on the 21st of September next.

THE RANGOON NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 21.

Last night the inaugural dinner of the Rangoon Naval Volunteers was held. The Chief Commissioner, General Hamilton, and many others were present as guests. Mr. Fryer said it was proposed to form one administrative battalion, to be called the Port Defence Volunteers, composed of the flourishing Artillery Corps, who would man the heavy batteries on shore, and the Naval Corps, now formed, and numbering 125 strong, to man the fleet of armed launches and torpedo-boats and, third, of the Engineers, for whose formation sanction had been received from the Government of India. Referring to the alleged opposition of Sir James Dormer to the formation of an administrative battalion, Major Temple said, if his Excellency was correctly reported, he had been wrongly advised, for the two new Corps—Naval and Engineers—did not take a single man from the other Volunteer Corps.

THE AFGHAN POSITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

No further news has been received regarding the progress of affairs in Hazarajat. This seems to show that the Amir's troops have not yet defeated the Hazaras in the Oruzghan district, and we have yet to learn what punishment he has inflicted upon the Suni Hazaras of Kala Nao for seeking Russian protection.

In order to make clear the course of recent events on the North-West frontier of Afghanistan, it may be as well to explain the position of the Russian and Afghan Garrisons. Herat is, of course, the most important cantonment held by the Amir's troops, the exact strength of the garrison is not known, but it is probable that there are not more than 4,000 or 5,000 regulars, the Governor being able to raise large contingents of Khasadars (irregular troops) from the Sabzawar and Farrak districts. At Ghurran, Kuhsan, and other points, in the direction of Persia, detachments are placed, while small parties of ten or twenty men are scattered along the Russo-Afghan frontier line to the north from Zulfikar to Maruchak. At the latter place and at Bala Murghab, which command the road to Maimana, larger detachments are placed. Kala Nao, where the Hazaras rose, lies north-eastwards of Herat, about half-way to Maruchak. It is the head-quarters of the Suni Hazaras, and lies in the heart of the Chahar-Aimak country, the Firozoohis being to the east, the Jamshedis to the west, and the Taimunis to the south. Beyond the great range of the Safed Koh at Kala Nao there were but a small number of Afghan troops before the recent rising. Such is the Afghan position.

As regards the disposition of the Russian garrison Merv is the head-quarters of the Military District. One can never be certain of the military strength in that cantonment as the movement of troops in the Transcaspian Province is not known to the outside world. Mr. Curzon four years ago stated that there were then stationed at Merv two battalions of the line, a regiment of Cossacks, a battery of Artillery, and a company of Sappers. Some few months ago it was reported that two or three more regiments were being sent there, but no confirmation of the news was received. It may be taken that the number of troops is about the same as that which the Amir keeps in Herat. A considerable force of Turkoman militia has also been raised. The chief outposts from Merv are Sarakhs and Zulfikar in the Persian direction, Penjdeh and Zurat Sheik Junaid on the Afghan border. The latter cantonment is called Gambezli, and here the Russians have built barracks on a large scale, and collected supplies as it is the nearest point to Herat. They have smaller posts, too, but these are not of material importance. The important factor in the case is that the Russian and Afghan outposts along the actual frontier line, laid down by the Boundary Commission, are in close juxtaposition, and that consequently collisions can be provoked at any moment. That nothing of the kind has occurred for years past is due, no doubt, to the fact that the Russians were playing a waiting game. Now it would seem that the subordinate officers at least have been intermeddling in Afghan affairs, for whether Cossacks or Turkoman Militia went to Kala Nao in response to the appeal of the Hazara headmen of that place, it is pretty certain they must have received orders to move.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain A. P. Westlake, D.S.O., 1st Madras Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Remount Department, Hapur, *vice* Major E. W. Chalmers, on leave.

The convalescents from Purandar have been taken to Poona, and will be despatched from thence to rejoin their respective Corps. Those belonging to the 2nd Liverpool Regiment and Royal Artillery at Aden will be sent to Deolali, where they will remain until the opening of the trooping season.

The followers of the disbanded Madras Infantry regiments are to be allowed, to re-enlist on refunding the gratuities they received by instalments of not less than one-third of their pay. They will be granted free passages from the place of enlistment to the stations where their services will be required.

Madras having been tripping in the remission of Family Remittances to England, the Commander-in-Chief, in calling attention to the fact, and to the rules bearing on the subject, warns Commanding Officers that serious notice will be taken should any further abuse of the rules be allowed, as the plea of ignorance will not be admitted.

Captain R. F. Clothier, 27th Madras Infantry, Additional Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, has been brought on the establishment, *vice* Captain G. P. H. Richard, who vacates the appointment; and Captain C. Stevens, 1st Madras Lancers, has been appointed an additional Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Burma district, *vice* Captain R. F. Clothier.

The establishments of Madras Cavalry Regiments have been fixed at the following strength:—British Officers.—1 Commandant, 4 Squadron Commanders, 4 Squadron Officers, and 1 Medical Officer—total 10. Native ranks—8 Subadars, 8 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 40 Havildars, 40 Naiks, 1 Trumpet-Major, 8 Trumpeters, 1 Farrier Major, 8 Farrier Havildars, 4 Veterinary Pupils, 4 Shoeing Smiths, and 502 privates—total, 625 natives of all ranks.

A general post has taken place on the District Staff of the Madras Presidency. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern District, has been transferred to the Bangalore District; and Captain G. A. P. Evans, 7th Hussars, will join at Bangalore, on return from leave; Captain H. Firm, 21st Hussars, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon District, is transferred to Bangalore; and Captain A. G. Burn, 14th Madras Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been transferred from the Southern to the Rangoon District.

The following are the prize-winners in the May handicap of the Poona District Revolver Club matches:—1st prize: Silver Cup, score 252, Subadar-Majors Rama Karliker, and Gopal Pednaykar, and Jemadars Mahomed Khan and Shaik Kassam, 28th Pioneers. 2nd prize: Rs. 20, score 245, Subadar Ram Sing, Jemadars Ramjee Rawal, Annajee Dalvi and Kurrum Beer, 28th Pioneers. 3rd prize: Rs. 10, score 235; Major Clark, Captain Peacock, Lieutenants Stubbs and Carey, 1st Worcester Regiment. In the various rifle meetings held in this country it is usual to separate the Native Army competitors from the European so as to avoid invidious comparisons. It would add to the interest taken in the shooting of the club with the revolver if the number of competing teams or competitors were given. Match II.—Lieutenant Bowden Smith, Royal Lancaster, 74 points; Jemadar Ranjit Sing, 2nd Lancers, 69 points; Lieutenant Mangles, Royal Lancaster, 68 points; Major Clark, Worcester, 67 points; and Captain Peacock, Worcester, 66 points.

A fresh destructive forest fire has occurred at Fontainebleau. Over 100 acres of trees have been burned down. As on previous occasions, the fire was due to the carelessness of smokers dropping lighted matches or burning tobacco in the dried undergrowth.

Lyman Morse, aged 80 years, and Phœbe Macomber, a year younger, were married at a Michigan village the other day. They were lovers in youth, but separated by parental authority. Since their separation Mr. Morse has been the husband of five wives, all of whom he was divorced from, and his bride has been the wife of five men, two of them have died since the 1st of the present year.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, June 3.

Now begins again the time of the tiny travel; now we take down the maps, and the handbooks, and the Bradshaw; now we plan our journey of one day—two days—two nights and three days. There is nothing more delightful than the little holidays. I wonder why young men do not try to cut up their month or six weeks into eight or ten parts and use each part for a separate tiny travel. This is the way to set about it. You take the train in the morning—the earlier the better—for your *point de depart*, which should not, for convenience, be too far from London. Arrange your walk so that you can find a mid-day resting-place big enough to give you lunch. Let the greater part of the walk be done in the morning—say, twelve miles before one. Then rest for an hour or two. Finish the day with eight miles. I am not a great walker, and I have always found that twenty miles a day is as much as I care to do. One is helped, in this most comfortable country, by the fact that towns are situated from eight to ten miles apart. The reason is that the farmers have to send their produce to market and, in the old days of bad roads, a distance of four or five miles was the utmost they could manage. The inns in these country towns are generally clean and comfortable. Do not look for more than plain fare; do not expect fine wine; if you are still young enough to drink beer, you will get good beer; and in the smoking-room after dinner you may study character and sometimes hear much amusing talk. There is never anything to see in the evening; last week a travelling company was here; next week there will be a concert, patronised by all the country-people; to-night, unfortunately, there is nothing. A certain pair of tiny travellers whom I know used to carry a pack of cards and play double dummy, which is an excellent game, only surpassed by vingt-un for two. But they were wicked gamblers.

Here is a tiny travel for you. Paddington at eleven—rather late to begin a walk. Down the Great Western—alas! the broad gauge is gone—to Slough—Maidenhead—High Wycombe—and Princes Risborough. The Prince in question was the Black Prince, who had a castle here. Bucks is the county of little towns. No town in this shire is allowed to have more than 2,500 inhabitants, or thereabouts. It is also the county where they make many unexpected things; chairs, for instance, and skewers and paper. As one walks into the town from the station a strange phenomenon terrifies the visitor. Right over against the town rises—it seems from one point of view to stand upright—an immense white cross on an immense white mound. This cross, the arms of which are a hundred feet long, is cut in the side of a steep hill just beyond the town. It marks the site of a battle, and standing on the hill itself one can see how the broad plain below was made by nature expressly for battles. The fight took place between Edward the Elder and the Danes, in the year 910. I believe that one of my ancestors greatly distinguished himself in this affair. He wore a sheepskin and nothing else; he modestly fought in the ranks; he carried a bow, a dozen arrows, and a long pike. When he had fired off all his arrows he charged the Danes with his pike, shouting and yelling. He was a fine looking figure of a man—I believe I resemble him—whose hair had never been cut nor his beard shaved; and his face was so terrible and his eyes so fierce (like my own) that the Danes turned and ran, stopping not till they reached the River Thames, where they were all drowned, except those whom my grandfather struck with his pike. Then he came home, cut this beautiful cross on the hill, and had his supper at the "George," where the mead, the perry, and the cider ran free for all. Next day he went home again to his village and his plough.

Over the hills—the green and beautiful hills—through a wild wood all of beeches, with their light and lovely young foliage overhead, and the sunshine gleaming through in bright patches on the ground; where one steps kneedeep in the brown leaves of last year; where, in the last century language, the "warblers of the bosky grove" make music delectable to ears tired with the silence of the long winter; where, indeed, the warblers are more plentiful and more musical and the grove is boskier than in any other part of England; we come to an old church standing beside an old house. It is a small church, standing in a solemn churchyard, surrounded by trees. Now let us take off our hats and see what we shall see. There is a trampling of many feet; there are the rough voices of men singing as they go—Listen—

Lord! Thou dost with destruction
Man that is mortal turn,
And unto them thou sayest again
Ye sons of men return.

It is the 90th Psalm. Here they are at the gate—a company of a hundred and more. They bear a dead body in a coffin. They take it into the church, singing as they go. They are carrying guns, reversed. They are soldiers. Let us go in with them and hear the funeral service. When the body is laid in the grave, they fall in and march away singing as they go—this time it is the 43rd Psalm:

Why art thou thus cast down, my soul?
What should discourage thee?
And why with vexing thoughts art thou
Disquieted in me?

We have witnessed the funeral of a great man—one of our greatest Englishmen—the funeral of John Hampden. These men are his soldiers, the rustics which he has raised; they have brought their captain from the fatal field of Chalgrove, ten miles away. This was his house; this was his church; these were his woods and his fields. What do we owe to John Hampden and to men like him? Of all great men he is the greatest who stands up for freedom—and, if it must be, dies for freedom. It is the fashion to decry our great men. We find out weaknesses in them, and we forget the strong and the great and the abiding things they did. Yet we are what we are because of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, who helped us to freedom of thought, and because of Hampden, Cromwell, Lambert and their friends, who helped us to freedom in government. The funeral over, let us go on our way, discoursing of great men and their example. Here is Missenden, a pretty village; five miles more of winding road and we reach Chesham. Here let us take the simple steak—it is a jucy, succulent, and toothsome steak—in the village inn, and so, by train, home again in the dusk. Well, we are richer by one memory more. It has been the sweetest of spring days. We have seen once more the wild flowers of May; we have heard the cuckoo, the lark, the corncrake, the whin-chat, the black-cap, and I know not what other birds; we have seen the funeral of John Hampden, and we have heard his men singing as they go—

Why art thou thus cast down, my soul?
What should discourage thee?

Well, these honest fellows did well not to be discouraged; Things, after all, have not turned out so badly. What John Hampden died for we have got. And as for Divine Right, Prerogative, and the power of the King, we hear mighty little of them now-a-days.

They have got in Guy's Hospital—where there are many curious things—a relic of the Divine Right days. Charles the Second, that good and godly sovereign, brought Divine Right back with him, as we know. James the Second, that other good, godly, and sensible sovereign, was so good as to pack it up in his portmanteau when he retired to a sympathetic country; and never came back, though things have been talked about it. The relic at Guy's is a certificate, signed by the vicar of the parish, that a certain man, whose name I have forgotten, is afflicted with King's Evil, and is a fit and proper person to be touched by the King. Whether he was touched; whether he was cured nobody knows. But the certificate remains, and doubtless Charles the Second touched the poor man with the form of service appointed for the ceremony.

Here is a very strange piece of news from Jerusalem. Everybody knows that the site covered by the so-called Church of the Holy Sepulchre was attacked in the year 1847 by the late Mr. James Fergusson. He maintained that the church was not built on the site of the Holy Sepulchre at all; that this was really under the Dome of the Rock on Mount Moriah. There were oceans of ink used up in the controversy; acres of paper were covered with the arguments; many hundreds of printers made their fortunes by printing the books and pamphlets on the question, and were consequently raised to the peerage by a grateful country. Mr. Fergusson is dead and gone, and nobody believes in his theory any longer. But there is a new theory. It was started by Major Conder, when he was surveying the Holy Land for the Palestine Exploration Fund; it was adopted by Charles Gordon, who defended it by curiously wild arguments drawn from fancied types; and it is now advocated by many who write upon the Sacred Sites. This theory places the site of the Holy Sepulchre and that of the Crucifixion on a place called the Hill of the Skulls, outside the town. Meetings are now held on this new site, with addresses, services and sermons. I saw a lady the other day who had passed the whole night alone in the new-old Holy Sepulchre. And the old Church stands where it did! And it is matter of faith with the Greek, not the Latin, Church that the Holy Sepulchre is under the old Church; To be sure, it matters little; and yet—civil wars have sprung from lesser causes!

There has been a cyclone at Mauritius, with the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of half the city of Port Louis. I once went through the experience of a cyclone in that same island. One experience of the kind is enough; nobody has ever been known to ask for more. Fortunately, we were in a strongly-built and substantial wooden house of one floor only; the house shook under the fury of the wind, but stood. Of course, there was no stack of chimnies, and there were no tiles or slates; in England such a wind would blow down whole towns with so much to lay hold of; as it was, all around us wooden houses were laid level, roofs were lifted high into the air and blown about like thistledown; an iron church, I remember, was destroyed; trees were blown down by the thousand; the huts of the Indians, frail structures made out of the wooden cases in which things are imported, covered with the tin linings of the cases, were blown away like packs of cards; the streets became raging torrents. While it lasted, no one dared to undress; there was no food except such as happened to be in the house; it was most dangerous to go outside; the strength of the wind, at such a time, is inconceivable; its hungry, and angry roaring is most awful; terrible is the plight, dire the sufferings of the people when in the middle of the night their house falls about them, and leaves them exposed—little children and all—to the wind and the rain—torrents of rain—blinding, beating, murdering rain. I think that the lives reported as lost must have been chiefly due to this night exposure, when no one knew where to turn for shelter and for refuge. Then there are maelstroms—whirlpools—in the air, and things are caught up and whirled round till they fall out. In this very hurricane of which I speak, an Anglican clergyman was caught up and whirled round, and might have touched the sky with his head had he not fallen out before getting very high. He broke his leg. Afterwards people called him Elijah—I do not know why—and he used to get angry when anybody gave him that name.

When the wind subsided a little so that we could venture forth we hurried to the seashore to look for wrecks. On the way what a clean sweep of trees, gardens, bushes, bridges—even roads! Port Louis is not exactly a fragrant town; after a hurricane it is sweet and clean, but only then. When we reached the shore there was indeed a wreck. Not half a mile from land, at the mouth of a broad bay, a great ship lay on the coral reef, the sea beating over her, dismasted already, with broken bulwarks. Alas! we could make out her people clinging here and there. And while we looked they disappeared one by one. When a great wave broke over her, sending the wild foam flying in clouds, it hid the ship from one's sight; when the clouds of surf and foam cleared away, the black figures of the men were diminished by one [illegible] the bay some men—they were British officers—had got a boat and were trying to get out to the wreck. No boat could live in such a sea; against such a wind no boat could move. Then the night fell, and in tropical fashion darkness dropped upon the world in a few moments, and we turned sorrowfully and went home. In the morning the ship had disappeared, and of her gallant company not one was saved. And lo! another ship had now been lifted bodily on the coral reef, and now stood there, masts and gear and all unhurt, yet could never be got off, and so was broken up.

In a month or two everything looks the same as before; the gardens are as luxuriant; new banana trees are already six feet high; vegetation covers the wreckage; the people are newly housed in new huts built out of the fragments of the old. But the ruined crop—the sugar-canes that the wind beat down and destroyed—that can never be replaced; the island will lose half a million of money; we shall hear of bankruptcy, insolvency, and failure. The damage done by the hurricane is only just beginning.

THE NEED FOR CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Numerous charitable foundations have been established in Bombay, the gifts of benevolent citizens who have left this world, who founded them under the belief that the institutions would be well looked after by the nominated trustees and their successors in office, thereby preserving their name and deed after their demise. These wishes in many cases are for a time observed. But after a time, especially when the last of the appointed trustee dies, the trust-property vests in the surviving heir of this last manager, who hardly takes any interest in carrying out the intentions of the donor. Again, there are cases in which a testator leaves large sums of money or property for charitable purposes. These dispositions, however, remain only on paper as a will, and the interested parties find it disadvantageous to take action to fulfil the ardent wishes of the testators in creating these public benefactions. This is a complaint made all round, notably in the Hindu community, and many a poor and deserving applicant to these contemplated charities is denied them.

To prevent this deplorable state of things, I think legislative interference is necessary. Trustees should be compelled to file an account of their stewardship once a year in the Prothonotary's office, and obtain a certificate of its correctness from the Advocate-General or some other Court officer. They should also fill up vacancies among them as they occur, according to a fixed rule, and those obtaining letters of administration or obtaining probate should be bound among other things to dispose of charitable trusts. When a probate duty of 2 per cent. is charged the High Court can well take up this supervision.—Yours, &c.,

June 21. B. B. PITALE.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform me who is registering names for a Bombay branch of the Indian Currency Association? It would be a convenience if some public intimation were given. I shall be glad to join, and I know of many others who would do the same.—Yours, &c.,

MOFUSSILITE.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. have received the following further subscriptions towards the above fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,600
H. A. B.	10
Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.........	25
" Chugondass Dharsee and Co.........	25
Bai Motlibai	500
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	100
" Eduljee Framjee Allbless and Sons.	75
" Narondas Rajaram and Co.	50
" Framjee Sands and Co.	50
Total...	2,435

MR. DANIELL'S SCHEME OF A GOLD COINAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The gold hoards of India have been estimated by a competent authority to exceed in value £212,000,000. Whether the estimate be reliable or not is of no great consequence. The point for observation is that these hoards of gold are known to exist, and that they are in the aggregate of enormous value. General Ballard, the late master of the Bombay Mint, writing in 1868 of the stock of gold bullion in India, remarks:—

"If no mints existed it would be worth while building them on the chance of coining a fraction of this immense treasure; but the mints exist. It is only the mint rules which require alteration to allow your solving the problem whether there is any desire on the part of the coiners of this bullion to have a portion of it converted into coined money."

That a gold currency would be highly acceptable to the richer classes of people in India is generally believed. The Currency Commission in the report printed for Parliament, 16th March, 1868, stated "that the demand for gold currency is unanimous throughout the country." In 1870 when the rupee began to fall in value several lakhs of rupees worth of gold ornaments were brought to the Bombay Mint in a few months for assay and conversion into bars in order to be exported for the purchase of silver. No considerable banker, says Mr. Clarmont Daniell, is without a hoard of gold in coin or in the small blocks cast in a mould as a support to his commercial credit. People of wealth who are not engaged in trade are commonly possessed of a store of gold treasure, the existence of which, in the case of some conspicuous persons, is no secret. Gold coins are hoarded in preference to ornaments, as their value is more certain, and the seller generally loses both on converting bullion into ornaments or when selling them for silver. Gold coins of many kinds are to be found in all the large towns. English and Australian sovereigns are, of course, most common; and in times of pressure gold mohurs and French, Russian, American, and Turkish gold coins are brought to the mints to be melted and assayed. All of these facts have been clearly stated by Mr. Clarmont Daniell, who has founded upon them a well-considered scheme for introducing a gold coinage into India. Mr. Daniell's plan is thus stated in his own words:—

(1)—That the Government of India shall coin a gold coin, in all respects identical with the £1 sterling of the currency of the realm, out of the stock of gold now to be found in India to any amount in which the metal may be brought by its owners to the mints for that purpose.

(2)—That these gold coins shall be declared legal tender for the payment of any sum of money due to the Government of India on the option of the party making the payment; and in other cases that they should be legal tender for the discharge of any obligation amounting to Rs. 5,000 and upwards at the option of the party making the payment.

(3)—That the Government of India shall from time to time declare—but not more frequently than may be necessary and convenient—the rate at which the gold coin of its currency shall be accepted as legal payment of sums contracted to be paid in silver coin; and this state rate of conversion shall be strictly regulated by the market value of the silver rupees of the British Indian currency in these gold sovereigns.

(4)—That the silver rupee shall still continue to be legal tender for all kinds of payments and in any amount at the option of the party making the payment.

(5)—That no person (the Government excepted) shall be obliged to take payment in gold of a debt due to be paid in silver, which may be less in amount than Rs. 5,000, unless he shall previously have agreed with his debtor to do so.

The arguments in favour of this scheme have been set forth in detail by Mr. Clarmont Daniell in a very valuable work, published in 1884, entitled "the Gold Treasure of India." The chief object of this paper is to invite special attention at this juncture both to Mr. Daniell's scheme, and to the store of information relating to Indian gold and silver contained in this work. Failing a comprehensive bimetallic scheme based on international agreement the Indian Currency Association might easily do worse than take up Mr. Daniell's scheme for consideration and enquiry. The main principle of Mr. Daniell's scheme, that the state rate of conversion shall be strictly regulated by the market value of the rupee expressed in gold, has been accepted as correct by some of the principal political economists in England. The principle has been under discussion now for some years, and while its theoretical soundness has not been disputed, the practical difficulties involved in asking the Government to declare from time to time by authority the market value of rupees have been much insisted on. Other objections have been taken on the strange ground that the gold hoards of India exist only in Mr. Daniell's imagination. These objections suggest that those who make them have very little knowledge of the real facts and conditions of India, and a perusal of Mr. Daniell's valuable work, above referred to, should suffice to dispel some at least of the popular ignorance existing on this subject. Mr. Daniell's scheme may or may not be practicable on its own merits; but so far as can be judged from published correspondence it is still before the public as a sound and practicable solution of the interminable silver question; and as such it has a right to demand from all quarters the most careful and exhaustive enquiry. The scheme seems to be in accordance with Mill's dictum—"The advantages without the disadvantages of a double standard seem to be best obtained by those nations with whom only one of the two metals is a legal tender, but the other also is coined and allowed to pass for whatever value the market assigns to it." *Principles Pol. Ec. Book III. Chap. X.*

Apart from the immediate circumstances which have recently directed so much attention to the Indian Silver Question, the question of introducing a gold currency into India has long engaged attention. Mr. Daniell's scheme is merely one way of giving effect to this idea. It may or may not be found practicable on its own merits after full enquiry; but it has on the face of it many advantages. Under such a system, says Mr. Daniell, "an equilibrium is established between both kinds of currency without the ruinous expense of re-coinage. By giving no advantage to the owners of one metal over those using the other it leaves existing contracts unaffected; and by maintaining the circulation of a double currency it secures the employment of gold and silver indifferently in proportions regulated by the volition of the people and, therefore, in exact correspondence with the requirements of commerce. It leaves the efficiency of silver money unimpaired, and the coinage of rupees unrestricted. It gives the State at once a gold revenue which may be considerable, and the means of realising, in the course of time, the whole of its revenues in gold. It substitutes a firm foundation upon which its financial administration can be built up in the place of the shifting sand of silver, in which that part of its affairs now rests."

It would be easy to multiply reasons showing why the introduction of a gold currency into India is not only practicable and comparatively easy, but urgently called for to secure at once the financial safety and commercial development of the Indian Empire.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the following teams:—

Captain's Team. (Club Colors.)		Vice-Captain's Team. (White Jerseys.)
W Collins	Goal	H Ford
L Crowley A Brandon	Backs	H Watson J W Bedford
A C Owen C W Lauder W Johnstone	Half-backs	G W Claridge J Powers A R Sharp
C Brown (captain) W Thomson G Walton J Allan A Brown	Forwards	W Wooley T De G Derry (vice-capt) P W Wynn A Gambrill J Welch

Kick off at 5-30. Members are requested to be punctual.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I now proceed to deal with that part of Sir Charles Pritchard's speech which has reference to the consumption of spirits in Bombay City. The hon'ble member observed:—

"As illustrating the effect on consumption of raising the price of licit liquor, when the illicit manufacture can be kept in check, I would invite the attention of hon'ble members to the table given on page 240 of the blue-book containing the collection of papers relating to the excise administration of India. It will be seen that in 1872-73 with a duty of Re. 1 per gallon, 907,445 gallons of liquor of strength 25 deg. U. P. passed into consumption in the Town and Island of Bombay. In 1876-77 the duty was raised to Re. 1-12 per gallon, the consumption immediately fell to 566,482 gallons, and rose the next year to 653,557 gallons. In 1878-79 the duty rate was raised to Rs. 2-4 per gallons, and the consumption fell to 585,166 gallons, and in the course of the next five years it rose to 698,396 gallons. Turning now to the figures on page 20 of the compilation of the printed correspondence on the table, it will be seen that in 1885-86 the duty rate was again raised to Rs. 2-12 per gallon, and the consumption fell to 594,065 gallons. In the course of the next three years it rose to 655,073 gallons and was again checked in 1889-90 by an increase of the duty rate to Rs. 3. We have thus by successive enhancements of the duty rate succeeded in reducing the spirit consumption of Bombay about 30 per cent. below the consumption of 1872-73."

It will be seen from the above that Sir Charles takes credit for his Abkari policy in the city by letting the credulous public and his colleagues in the Council believe that whereas the gallonage of spirit which passed into consumption in 1872-73 equalled 907,445, with a low duty of Re. 1 per gallon, the quantity recorded in 1885-86 was 594,065 gallons, with a duty of Rs. 2-12 per gallon. He invites the attention of his colleagues to page 240 of the Excise despatch, or say, the blue-book of 1890, published by the Government of India, in support of the accuracy of the figures of 1872-73. In reference to this it may be observed that it is not for the first time that Sir Charles Pritchard has brought out these ancient statistics. He has used them like trump cards, over and over again to belaud the wisdom of his own Abkari policy whenever he has been compelled to defend himself from the just reproach of those who have all along condemned it as one based on grounds of revenue only and not of morality and temperance. The present is the fifth instance of jockeying, so to say, these statistics for the purpose of misleading the public in proving his point. The statistics were used for the first time in his own defence in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, which had severely criticised the policy of the Abkari Department as one leading to the growth of intemperance. In the papers which were forwarded to the Government of India in 1885, in response to the enquiry into the excise policy instituted by the Secretary of State, on the motion of the British Temperance Association, these were used for the third time to prove the same theory, namely, a material diminution in the consumption of country spirits in the city, despite its growing prosperity and increasing population—the second use having been made in his own report on the Abkari Administration for 1883-84. They were again brought into play when the further provincial papers on consumption of spirits were submitted to the Government of India, in obedience to the resolution passed in the House of Commons in 1888—the same papers which, along with those of other provinces on the subject were later on published in the form of a "ponderous" Excise despatch in March, 1890, by the Supreme Government. The fifth instance is the one I am now referring to. Thus, it seems that as the street showman carries his solitary and toothless ape and amuses his illiterate and semi-illiterate spectators by performing some of his stock tricks, so does the Revenue Member of the Council try to play his tricks of the so-called diminution of consumption of spirits in Bombay city by means of these ancient, pointless, and utterly unreliable figures.

The hon'ble member refers us to page 240 of the despatch. If the reader will turn to that page he will find the following information only:—

Year.	No. of gallons of spirit of 25° U. P. passed into consumption.	Rate of still head duty levied on mhowra [illegible]	Rate of tree tax levied on trees tapped for the manufacture of [illegible]	No. of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy to be used in the manufacture [illegible]
1872-73.	907,445	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	6	26,755

The above table, however, gives no clue whatever to the respective gallonage of mhowra and toddy spirit. As a matter of fact, separate figures for the two kinds of spirit are given in the same despatch at page 254. But it is most astonishing that Sir Charles should have refrained from inviting the attention of his colleagues to these more important ones; for it is with the aid of those statistics alone they could really judge for themselves as to the correctness of the statement made by the hon'ble member regarding the diminution in consumption in the city in 1889-90, compared with 1872-73. Whether his silence on these figures was studied or accidental, I must leave it to be explained by the hon'ble member himself. It is only due to the public, to whom he appeals, to state the reason of so important an omission. What it is, I may now here supply:—

Particulars.	1872-73	1881-82
Mhowra spirit, No. of gallons consumed.	559,630	403,434
Rate of duty charged per gallon	Re. 1	Rs. 2-4-0
Coconut trees licensed to be tapped ...	24,783	17,469
Brab trees.........	1,972	230
Rate of tree tax	Rs. 6-0-0	Rs. 18-0-0
Estimated No. of gallons of toddy spirit.	347,815	230,087

In the above table, it should be noted that the figures given for toddy spirit during 1872-73 are a *pure estimate*, mere guess-work in fact. *No register or record of toddy spirit was kept in that year* and up to 1878-79. The quantity was arrived at on an alleged average yield of 13 gallons per tree. Thus, 26,755 trees × 13 = 347,815 gallons. I shall not here enter into a controversy regarding the yield of toddy spirit from the distillation of the raw juice of a single tree. What at present I publicly request Sir Charles Pritchard to be so good as to explain is this: What are his grounds for thinking, *in the absence of any record*, that the entire raw juice of the 26,755 trees tapped in 1872-73 was distilled into spirit? On what substratum of fact did he observe as under in the 24th paragraph of his report for 1882-83: "First, as regards the toddy and spirit yield of cocoanut and brab palms,—*toddy of which is almost exclusively used for distillation?*" If he could offer incontrovertible proofs that from 1872-73 up to 1878, when the Abkari Act came into operation, almost all toddy was distilled into spirit, no doubt his figures of 1872-73 regarding toddy spirit might be accepted as correct. But could he adduce such proof? On the contrary, is it not the case that those figures are a gross exaggeration? I shall conclusively show that they are; and that as a consequence, the total figures of gallonage, namely, 907,445, for 1872-73, are exaggerated also; and that, therefore, the comparison of those fallacious statistics with the recorded figures of 1889-90 is absolutely misleading and unfair. The whole structure of diminished consumption which he has vainly attempted all along to build on them must, therefore, came down like a pack of cards. I shall bring ample proofs in support of this statement which I deliberately make, and demonstrate to the hilt the unveracious character of the figures on which the hon'ble member has relied.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 21. P. B. DANTRA.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Carthage, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at noon on Sunday. The Carthage, which left London on June 2, and Brindisi on June 13, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. G. de Lisle, Mr. W. L. Souter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lambert, Mr. J. C. Spencer, two Misses Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Billing, Rev. A. E. Vivian, Miss Martineau, Lieut. G. A. F. Sanders, Lieut. P. O. Cazalet, Fleet-Engineer J. L. Stevenson, Mr. A. Lindesay, Mr. J. Snowy, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Eakin, Miss Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood and two children, Mrs. Muir and two infants, Mrs. Maile, Mr. H. B. Hooper, Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. J. Broadbent.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. McHutchin, Mr. R. Tickner, Mr. C. G. Rogers, Rev. J. Dobie, Major Macintyre, Mrs. Macintyre, Mr. Jenkinson, Miss L. Blackmar, Mr. R. H. James, Major S. H. D. Graves, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. C. J. Stevenson Moore, Mr. Daglish, Mr. B. Daglish, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. W. Hewitt, Col. Chatterton, Lieut. H. Daly, Mr. W. L. Hunter, Col. and J. G. Fagan.

For Madras: Miss A. Arnold, Mr. Poonasawmy Moodelier, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Groves.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The dissolution of Parliament has been fixed for the 28th instant, and the elections will take place at the earliest possible date, presumably the first week in August. Mr. Gladstone begins his campaign at the end of the present month.

Sir Roper Lethbridge in the House of Commons on Monday evening raised the question of the grievances of the Uncovenanted service. Mr. Curzon, in replying, expressed his regret that it was impossible to make the exchange on pensions two shillings per rupee or reduce the term of service to twenty-five years. To put all Europeans on the most favoured furlough and pension scale, he said, would give the natives an equal right to the same consideration the expense of which would be too great.

As an instance of the interest taken by members of the British House of Commons on matters relating to India, it is reported that only six members were present when the Budget statement was under discussion.

The Rangoon Naval Artillery Volunteers held their inaugural dinner on Monday evening.

We understand that the East Indian Railway Company have ordered from the Pintsch Patent Lighting Company two complete Gas Works, one for Howrah and one for Allahabad, with all the necessary fitting for 180 coaches.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran has at hearing before him a suit filed by one Gainajee Okajee against the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited. The plaintiff, the owner of a large property situated in Haines-road, in close proximity to the company's mill, prayed that the defendants may be restrained from causing to the plaintiff the nuisances in respect of the escape of cotton fly or fluff, smoke, filthy water and smell from the privies and coal dust; and that they be ordered to pay him, as damages for the loss already suffered by him, the sum of Rs. 5,000, &c.

A sailor belonging to the ship Pendragon Castle ran amuck, on Saturday night, the 7th instant, in 27th street, Rangoon. He had been drinking heavily for some time past and all of a sudden pulled out his revolver, loaded with six cartridges, and ran down the street firing recklessly about. He had scarcely finished his third ball when he was caught by two Pathan policemen and taken away. Fortunately, he hit nobody, and will consequently only be charged with doing a rash and negligent act, dangerous to human life.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 11th June, 1892, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 72,103, and for goods, &c., 1,03,702, making altogether Rs. 1,75,805, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 209-4-8. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,71,817-2-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 204-8-8.

A well-known resident of Bangalore intends riding his tricycle in nine hours and thirty minutes, including thirty minutes' rest at Muddoor, from Mysore to Bangalore during one of the days in Mysore race week, for a wager.

There has been a week of heavy rain in Calcutta, says a local paper, and the maidan is now in perfect condition for football players. On Saturday last no less then five good matches were played in Calcutta and Howrah, showing, that in spite of occasional accidents the love of the game in that country is as great as in England.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the neighbourhood of the Colombo break-water on the 14th instant, being the capture of two huge pythons which in some manner had got there. The first discovery was made at the Master Attendant's jetty, where a huge python was seen curled up near the roof. Mr. T. Twynam and Mr. Steyn were soon summoned, and they set about catching the monster by means of ropes. With great difficulty a hold was at length got on with long cables, a leverage was obtained and he was thrown over into a big packing case and nailed down, perfectly intact and fit for exhibition anywhere. The snake was on exhibition at the Government workshop at the break-water all the morning, and was an object of much interest. Its body was as big as a man's thigh, and it measured about twenty-one feet in length. The second reptile took a longer time to capture. Fifteen revolver bullets were put into the reptile, and then as it showed signs of stiffening, a rope was tied round its tail and this was secured to poles. A few minutes and the snake was taken on board the Orizaba. A tape measure was procured and the reptile was measured at 17ft.—a very fine specimen. Later on the snake was skinned, for presentation to the Sydney Museum.

A distinguished officer writes to the *Madras Times*:—On the day of Waterloo, the day of the feats of swordsmanship of Shand, the Life Guardsman, and Ewart, of the Scots Greys, and with the words of Colonel King-Harman and Colonel Sandford before us in the telegrams, it is well to record the feats of swordsmanship of a formerly well-known soldier of our own Presidency, now some time since gone over to the majority, but whose memory still lingers fresh with those whose experience carry them back to the great sepoy war. The late Lieutenant-General John Andrew Macintire (father of Major Macintire, of the Mysore Commission), was an officer of the Madras Artillery, and at the time of the Mutiny was in command of a regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. He then held the rank of Captain, and with his regiment, joined the force under General Whitlock in the Central Provinces. It happened that one day Captain Macintire was called upon to attack with his regiment a body of rebels that were posted on the other side of a nullah; the nullah was dry, but the sides were steep, and the regiment crossed in single file in face of an infantry fire, and the rebel cavalry waiting to attack them on arrival. Captain Macintire led his regiment, and on reaching the opposite bank was attacked by four of the rebel sowars at once. Of these he killed two with his own hand, and the other two took to flight. The rebels fled, and General Whitlock recorded in orders that in the pursuit, nineteen of the enemy fell under the sabre of Captain Macintire.

The Ophir, the crack vessel of the Orient Company, has so far not been the best investment the company has made. It will be remembered that her engines broke down on her first voyage to Australia, and on her way home again, the other day, the steamer was detained for some hours near King George's Sound owing to the same cause. The Orient Company refuse to pay what the shipbuilders claim as their due in regard to the steamer, the company urging these failures as justification for non-payment. In consequence of this litigation, the Ophir will for a time be taken off the service, and all returning steamers have been ordered to proceed home at all speed to make up for her removal. The Oruba has been ordered to take the Ophir's turn.

It is reported that the British Government will demand compensation from Portugal on behalf of the British Company, whose contract for laying the cable to the Azores was annulled by the Portuguese Government.

Another attempt is being made to form into one union the businesses of calico printers in Manchester and Glasgow. The trade is not in anything like the flourishing condition it once was, but several firms are determined to stand out in the hope that the ruinous competition will exhaust itself and work its own reform.

Paraguay is going to default on the July coupon. The Government proposes to issue moratorium bonds in respect of such coupons as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Paraguay defaulted in 1874 on its two loans of £3,000,000 combined, and in 1886 an arrangement was made by which this debt was reduced to £850,000. Till the end of June, 1891, 2 per cent. was to be paid, 3 per cent. for the next five years, and 4 per cent. afterwards. Bond-holders have, therefore, received one dividend at the rate of 3 per cent.

On Friday (May 27) about ten thousand veterans of the wars of 1848-50, with sixty flags, marched to the Palace of Amalienborg, to offer their congratulations to the King and Queen of Denmark. On Sunday (29th ult.) a procession, consisting of 117 Danish societies, marched through the principal streets of Copenhagen, and countermarched in front of the Palace as an ovation to the King and Queen. In the evening, as a conclusion of the Golden Wedding festivities, there was a grand ball at the Palace, where nobles and bourgeoisie were represented. On Monday (30th) the Czar and Czarina entertained the Danish Royal Family at a dejeuner on board their yacht, the Polar Star. The King and Queen of Denmark have published a letter of thanks for the countless proofs of sympathy they received on the celebration of their Golden Wedding.

The murder of Mdme. Lassimonne has produced a series of bitter articles in the Paris papers, in which M. Albert Delpit, Mdme. Severine and other brilliant writers denounce the indulgence shown towards the so-called "crime passionel" as a blot upon French society.

The United States House of Representatives on May 27 agreed that the Government exhibit at the Chicago's World's Fair should not be open to the public on Sunday. The larger question of the closing of the whole fair on Sundays is thus left to be decided by the management.

The efforts to amalgamate the assets of the Paris and St. Petersburg houses of the insolvent banking firm of Gunzburgh into one fund appear to have been successful, and the St. Petersburg banks will therefore apply direct to the Paris branch for the settlement of their claims.

The *Figaro* has published a remarkable article on the situation of the Conservative party in France. The writer says that the recent action of the Pope has destroyed the hopes of the Conservatives, and he accuses their leaders of apathy, and of playing fast and loose with the Church, which has now abandoned them.

In view of the enormous initial velocity of the bullet in the new Mannlicher rifle, and the resulting friction and wear on the barrel, the Manager of the Government Laboratory at Thun, Switzerland, has devised a method of enclosing the leaden bullet in a thin metallic covering, while over this he places a wrapper of specially prepared oleaginous paper, which reduces the wear of the rifle barrel to a minimum, without interfering with the course of the bullet.

Apropos to Lord Wantage's Committee and the method of taking evidence adopted, the *Globe* thinks it would be better were the several points started one by one, each member of the committee questioning the witness on the subject until it is exhausted. If one point were taken at a time, it is probable that it would soon be dealt with, a few questions tending to cover all the ground.

The *Statist* points out that Russia has to raise an immense revenue by taxation in order to support her Government, and cover the charge for her debt. If there were to be another year of famine would it be possible to raise the necessary revenue? Even now it is estimated that the famine of this year will cost something like thirty or forty millions sterling, possibly even more. Another year of famine might cause a state of things in which it would be impossible to collect the greater part of the taxes at all. If this were to happen is it not at least possible that there might be a collapse of the whole administration—not due to revolution in the ordinary sense, but to the mere fact that the servants of the Government lost hope, courage and loyalty, and that the Administration stopped working? If the Government could not raise the taxes, and could not pay its servants, is it not at least possible that the servants might strike and that the army might revolt? The danger will be removed if the coming harvest is good, but if it is not it is plain that the danger of a collapse would then become very serious.

To the Capetown Bishopric Endowment Fund a grant of £3,000 has been tendered by three English societies conditionally on the sum of £10,000 being locally raised within a specified time.

A Lisbon telegram states that arrangements have been formally concluded between the British and Portuguese Governments in regard to the lease of the Nyassa and Chinde territories, in conformity with the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of June, 1891.

The stern-wheel gunboat constructed for the French Government by Messrs. Yarrow at Poplar for service against Dahomey is 100ft. in length, with 18ft. beam, and runs on a draught of 18in. at a speed of ten miles an hour. The craft was built in twenty-three working days, and on May 28 she made a successful trial trip on the Thames. Her armament will contist of seven quick-firing guns.

The cyclists' meet at Friedrichsruh (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) was a very interesting spectacle. In reply to their address, Prince Bismarck, who with his family went out to meet them, said:—"Gentlemen, your visit gives me extreme pleasure. I take it as a great honour that you have come from such distant parts of Germany to greet me. Your sport involves an exercise by which health is promoted, and some substitute provided for the ball and wrestling games so popular in England. They have not taken root among us, whereas in England even the ladies delight in such pastimes. Muscular exercises, such as ball games involve, have not gained real acceptance among us. Almost the only sport which promotes the action of the lower muscles is that which you carry on, and you deserve all praise for procuring your countrymen this blessing."

The death is announced of Mr. Roswell Smith, the founder of the *Century Magazine*, the issue of which in 1870 is claimed to have made New York, instead of London, the centre of the illustrated periodicals published in the English language. Mr. Smith attributed the success of his magazine chiefly to the interest excited by the series of what he called the War articles and the publication of the Life of Lincoln (under the stimulus of which the circulation of the magazine had risen to the enormous number of 250,000 copies monthly). In his mind very little importance attached to the circulation of the magazine in England, although that circulation is put at about 20,000 copies. It is stated as an interesting fact that every year when the dividend of the publishing company was declared some proportion was set apart from which a prorata addition was made to the salaries of every employe, from the editors down to the office boys. A very large proportion of the staff employed upon the "Dictionary of the English Language" were women, and of the *St. Nicholas Magazine*, another publication of the same company, a woman was editor.

Mr. Rouvier's statement in the French Chamber on the attitude of France in regard to the forthcoming monetary conference was to the following effect:—The country most affected by the situation was Great Britain, owing to her relations with India. It was the place of the British Government to find a solution of the crisis. The key to the situation was to be found in London. The French Government was disposed to give instructions favouring an increase in the value of silver, but these instructions must be subordinated to those given to the British delegates. The French Government was opposed to the abrogation of the monetary convention with the Powers comprising the Latin Union. As regarded the invitation of the United States, France would respond to it while reserving complete liberty of action.

A few days ago a mysterious lady in deep mourning arrived in Brussels from Paris, and has ever since been engaged in arranging and improving the late General Boulanger's tomb. The garden surrounding it has been enlarged, and filled with marguerites, carnations, pansies, and geraniums; a brass shield, surrounded with a wreath in hammered ironwork, is fixed to the foot of the monument, and bears the words "Hommage supreme au Heros, au Martyr;" and on the slab one reads in gilt letters words, "Georges, 29 April 1837—30 Septre. 1891. Ai-je bien pu vivre 2 mois ½ sans toi!" The grave is visited by hundreds of persons daily, and the superintendent of the cemetery issues a written and sealed order to those allowed to pluck a souvenir flower.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

A NECESSARY PROSECUTION.

The case in which about thirty-six cartmen were charged with over-loading came for further hearing yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Turner, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Secretary to the Bombay Humane Society, prosecuted, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Turner cited Section 3, Act XI. of 1880, which stated that any man torturing or over-loading his bullocks was punishable with a fine to the extent of Rs. 100 or three months' imprisonment. The Act, he said, however, did not limit the weight; it must be decided upon the merit of each case. Mr. Vincent, the then Commissioner of Police, had issued a notification that 64 maunds should be the limit of weight for an ordinary pair of bullocks. There were exceptional bullocks, such as used by Messrs. Kemp, Treacher, and other firms, which could carry far greater weight than the Deccani bullocks, in ordinary carts. There was in the case before them an excess of sixteen maunds, which was very large, and thereby cruelty was caused to the animals. He further added that only last week Mr. Webb had fined several cartmen for over-loading their carts.

As Mr. De Souza wanted to have professional evidence, he called Mr. Mills, of the Veterinary College, and Mr. Stephens, Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. James Mills said that he was a Veterinary Captain in the Army Veterinary Department, and Principal of the Veterinary College, Bombay. He was well-acquainted with the Deccani bullocks used in Bombay. He was of opinion that 1,600lb. to 1,800lb. was the maximum weight, which an ordinary pair of bullocks could carry on a metalled road, and any excess of weight would be decidedly a dead-weight for those animals to pull.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza, Mr. Mills said that he could not draw a line for the maximum weight, which those bullocks could carry. It depended much on the strength of the bullocks.

The Magistrate: Do you consider an addition of 200lb. over-loading?

Mr. Mills: Decidedly.

Mr. Stephens said that he had been practising as a veterinary surgeon in Bombay for the last thirty-five years, and from his experience, he could say that an ordinary pair of bullocks could at the most carry 64 to 68 maunds. An excess would be over-loading.

Mr. Cooverji, the agent of the Society, stated that he arrested nine of the cartmen near the J. J. Hospital and some near the Byculla Bridge. One of the carts was weighed in the compound of the Court and weighed about 84 maunds. The others were similarly loaded.

His Worship remarked that a limit should be laid to the loading of carts and that 22 baskets of road metal, or 1,800lb. should be the maximum of weight. In future any cartman having an excess of that amount would be fined. The accused agreed to have only 22 baskets loaded in each cart. They were then warned and discharged.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WHEAT.

FINAL REPORT ON THE WHEAT CROP IN BENGAL, 1891-92.

In the preliminary forecast of the wheat crop of 1891-92, published on 30th January 1892, it was remarked that the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of the crop are when monsoon rains cease in the beginning of October, but are followed by a few light showers in the latter half of October, and the first fortnight of November. Showers in December, January, and the first half of February are beneficial in enabling the plants to attain their full growth. During the harvesting season in the latter half of February and March, the weather should be fine and dry. Heavy rain during this period, especially when accompanied by hail and storm, does considerable damage to the ripening crops. Prolonged cloudy or damp weather also proves highly injurious, as it is attended with injury from insects of different kinds and from fungoid pests.

2. In the wheat season which has just expired, the climatic conditions were unfavourable in all the important wheat-growing districts of Bengal. The abnormally dry weather which has prevailed since October last has, as was remarked in the first forecast, materially interfered with the sowing operations in many districts, and seriously affected the germination and development of the crop in all. The drought continued throughout January and the first half of February, and checked the growth of the plants in all the wheat-growing districts. In the second week of February, the rainfall in parts of north and south Behar and Chota Nagpur was above the normal, but the fall does not seem to have repaired the injury done to the crop by the protracted drought which preceded. A few light showers also fell in south-west and north Bengal in the latter half of February, but they were not sufficient or timely enough to do the crop much good. The injury to the crop was aggravated by early west winds which are reported to have done some damage in the districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Rajshahi and Pabna. It was estimated, in the first forecast, that, taking the Province as a whole, the average outturn would be about eight annas. It is probable, however, that a seven-anna crop is all that was actually harvested. The total outturn may be estimated at not much more than 5 million cwt.

3. In the final report on the wheat crop for the year 1890-91, it was remarked that there was a great falling off in the exports of wheat from Calcutta during that year. From the figures below:—

Sea-exports from Calcutta—

	Cwts.
1886-87	7,035,276
1887-88	4,332,807
1888-89	2,949,394
1889-90	1,608,054
1890-91	1,387,559
1891-92	4,804,871

it will be seen that there was a return in 1891-92 to the large exports of former years. The increase is due to the good outturn in the North-Western Provinces which allowed of larger imports from these provinces into Calcutta, and also to the high prices offered by exporters. A deficiency in the wheat stocks in Europe and the heavy fall in the rate of exchange, have produced an unusual activity in the trade during 1891-92. The imports from Behar and Bengal into Calcutta in 1891-92 exceeded the imports of the previous year on account of the same causes.

4. With regard to the probable exports from Calcutta during the current year, so far as they depend on the imports from Behar and Bengal, it might be expected from the diminished area and outturn of the crop, and from the high prices of food grains generally that there will be a falling off. On the other hand, the high prices which have been given by the exporters for wheat (which will be seen from an examination of the figures quoted)—

Wholesale prices of wheat per maund at Calcutta.

	1891-92. Rs. A. P.	1890-91. Rs. A. P.	1889-0. Rs. A. P.
15th January......	3 6 4	2 15 6	2 11 8
31st January......	3 6 10	2 15 6	2 10 9
15th February....	3 4 11	3 2 10	2 10 11
28th February....	3 5 4	3 3 11	2 11 0
15th March	3 5 5	3 7 2	2 11 0
31st March........	3 4 4	3 4 8	2 11 10
15th April	3 4 8	3 0 8	2 11 9

may have the result of drawing even larger supplies from the wheat-producing districts.

5. Annexed is an abstract statement showing the prices and general conditions of stocks of food grains for the year 1891-92, as reported by district officers. Taking these Provinces as a whole, it will be seen that the produce of food during the year 1891-92 has been much below the average. The food stocks of former harvests are not plentiful, and their depletion and the high prices of food give cause for anxiety which can only be dispelled by a favourable monsoon. In every district in these Provinces, the price of common rice ruled higher in the fortnight ending 30th April 1892 than in the corresponding return of 1891; and in nearly every district, the price of wheat, barley, maize, marua, and pulses also ruled higher. The price of common rice, in the return for the 30th April 1892, ranged from 9 seers for the rupee in Darjeeling, 10 seers 4 chitaks in Backergunge, and 10 seers 7 chitaks in Calcutta (*dearest* in these three localities) to 14 seers in Bankura, Balasore and Singbhum, 15 seers in Lohardaga, and 17 seers in Manbhum (*cheapest* in these five localities).

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that immediately after the publication of Lady Jeune's fierce diatribe on "smart" society, her husband should have been appointed President of the Divorce Court. It is thought her husband provided her with the materials for the article.

Canon Tristram, of Durham, lecturing on "The Natural History of Palestine" in London, said there was only one cause for the present state of the country. Prophecy had been fulfilled exactly by man's ignorant action. The cutting down of the timber, the denudation of the country from generation to generation, had turned aside the rainfall, and if the land were planted again there were no reasons why the glories of Lebanon should not return. He expressed the hope that they would yet see the country what it once was—a land flowing with milk and honey.

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday evening, at the registered office of the company, Esplanade-road, Mr. Bhaishunker in the chair.

Mr. Randle, the secretary and manager, read the notice convening the meeting and said the shareholders would see from the balance sheet that the company was in a sound condition. In his circular it was stated that the annual balance-sheet had just been completed, and the balance of profit would not enable the company to pay more than 5 per cent. This was in consequence of the past year which had affected all trades more or less and which pressed more hardly upon a business dealing principally in articles of luxury, which could be to some extent dispensed with in hard times, than upon those dealing in necessaries. Mr. Randle thought that on examining the balance-sheet the shareholders would be satisfied that although such a small profit had been made during the present year—and no one could say what might be the future of the rupee—yet the present position of the company was financially sound. He also pointed out that owing to the depreciation in silver the percentage of dividend was not so good. The liabilities on the balance-sheet were all good; but while he regretted that a dividend of ten per cent. could not be paid, he considered that the return which was shown was sufficient proof that the establishment was worked in the interest of the shareholders.

It was then proposed by Mr. Penny, and seconded by Captain Clarke, that Messrs. Stevens, Walker, and Gostling be elected directors.

The resolution was carried.

It was next decided to invite Dr. Blaney, who had resigned his position on the board of directors, to attend the annual general meeting and give his views to the shareholders on the general position of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

The following circular, based on a hope on the part of the directors that, with support from the depositors, the Oriental Bank might be carried on has been issued in Ceylon:—

Colombo, 14th June.

"Dear Sir, or Madam,—I have to-day received a telegram from London from Mr. Rohde, who is the Chief Manager of the Bank in London, in which he informs me that the assets of the Bank are estimated at 20s. in the £ "at the present time. He fears, however, that the cost of liquidation of the bank, should such a step be decided upon, might lead to a less satisfactory state of affairs. He therefore considers that it would be against the interest of the depositors that the bank should go into liquidation if that step can be avoided, and his proposal is that fresh capital shall be raised by the issue of 5 per cent. preference silver capital to fixed depositors in exchange for their deposit receipts. He informs me that every encouragement is held out by the creditors for the resumption of business. Please inform me "at your earliest convenience" whether you agree to receive 5 per cent. preference silver stock or shares in exchange for your deposit receipt.—Yours faithfully, W. Moir, Manager."

A circular was addressed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary in Ceylon to all heads of department, calling upon them to furnsih a statement, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, showing what sums of money, if any, were in the Oriental Bank at the date of its failure.

NONCONFORMISTS AND HOME RULE.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the committee representative of the Unitarians and non-subscribing Presbyterians of Ireland who are opposed to Home Rule, held on Monday (30th ult.) in the central hall, Belfast, it was agreed to issue the following manifesto addressed to their co-religionists in England:—

"That this committee, representative of the Unitarians and non-subscribing Presbyterians of Ireland opposed to Home Rule, desire, in this grave crisis of their country's history, to address their co-religionists throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and to bespeak their friendly consideration of the following resolutions:—

"That any scheme of so-called Home Rule would be to them and to over a million and a quarter of the people of Ireland the very reverse of self-government, inashmuch as it would be government by a Parliament in Dublin, the permanent majority of whose members would be alien to them alike in sentiment and interests and imbued with all the narrow prejudices inseparable from provincialism, so that only under the ægis of that broader representation provided through the one united Parliament can the civil and religious liberties of every sect and section of the people of this divided country be amply secured.

"That we contemplate with the gravest distrust any proposal to place our liberties, our homes and industries, the education of our children, and the best interests of our country at the mercy of politicians responsible for the terrible coercive cruelties of 'boycotting' and the 'Plan of Campaign,' who themselves would inevitably be dominated by an ecclesiasticism whose baneful record may be found in the annals of every age and every country where its political influence has been paramount.

"That this is no unreasoning fanaticism, but the deliberate conviction of an admittedly fair-minded community whose members in the days when religious disabilities did exist in Ireland stood always by the side of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, but who, now that every vestige of ascendency, either civil or religious, has been swept away by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, are as determinedly opposed to the setting up of a new and worse ascendency under a Parliament in Dublin. That these are no idle fears the words and actions of Archbishop Walsh, of Mr. Timothy Healy and Mr. Dillon, and other leaders of the Nationalist parties incontestably prove.

"That the industries which have made Ulster especially prosperous and contented would be crippled and depressed by Home Rule is evidenced by the fact that the mere shadow of its approach six years ago suddenly depreciated the value of shares in the local banks and railways of Belfast alone by over a million sterling, which depreciation entirely passed away so soon as confidence in the maintenance of the Union was restored, and now these very shares command a market value much greater than before this depression.

"That Home Rule, therefore, would not be a 'message of peace,' but would impede the healing influences of recent legislation and prove a sword driven into the heart of our distracted land, plunging our beloved country into a state of even greater anarchy than that from which it has at length most happily emerged.

"That, while opposed to what is called 'Home Rule,' we strenuously advocate the extension to Ireland of a similar form of 'local government' to that which has been given to England and Scotland, and when that is passed we shall enjoy every privilege now possessed by our fellow-subjects in the sister isle, while continuing to be represented on an absolutely equal footing in the one and undivided Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

"That in this one Imperial Parliament the million and a quarter of the people of Ireland who are opposed to Home Rule have an inalienable birthright of which their co-partners therein cannot justly deprive them, much less force them to accept a political servitude they would naturally repudiate.

"That we, then, as members of a free Church who, in common with our co-religionists in England, Wales, and Scotland, have ever stood up for the civil and religious liberty of every class and sect of the people, implore our fellow-electors in this great crisis to see that their votes are cast for the Union, thereby insuring the maintenance of these glorious principles in Ireland, and leaving us, as we now are, part and parcel of the one united Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and equal inheritors of that magnificent Empire which Irish soldiers and Irish statesmen have contributed to build up."

Mr. John Rogers, linen merchant, presided, and a number of pointed and telling speeches were delivered by gentlemen representative of the commercial industry as well as the professions all over the country. Considerable interest attaches to the action of this body, as they were amongst the most ardent supporters of Mr. Gladstone previous to 1886.

A rumour comes from Suakim to the effect that in September a force composed of 3,000 Italians, supported by the same number of Egyptians, will start "for the conquest of the Soudan." The troops will assemble at Berber.

That popular volunteer corps, the Artists, have started a new departure at the metropolitan rifle range, which will probably be quickly imitated (says the *Volunteer Service Magazine*). They have fitted out a house with camp bedsteads, and their men are thus enabled to go down late in the evening, do their classing in the early morning, and be in town in time for business. Advantage is taken of the Thames for boating purposes, and, no doubt, when the warm weather finally decides to stay, swimming and boating will have attractions for many of the more energetic members of the corps.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"Masrium," the supposed new chemical element, is the subject of a paper in a recent number of the "Chemiker Zeitung." The mineral containing it was found by Johnson Pasha, two years ago, in the bed of an old river of Upper Egypt, called Bahrbela-Ma, and analysed in the Khedivial Laboratory, Cairo, by Messrs. Richmond and Hussein Off. In addition to ordinary substances, such as aluminium and iron alum, a strange oxide was found in it, and the supposed new element was called "masrium," the Arabic name for Egypt, while the mineral was termed masrite. The proportion of masrium present in masrite is only about two-tenths per cent.

Metallic masrium has not yet been isolated, but its atomic weight is apparently 228, and its behaviour is like that of the metals of the alkaline earths and those of the zinc group. Its oxide, for instance, is white, and resembles the oxides of the lime group. The sulphate is a white salt, which combines with sulphate of alumina to form an alum. Further researches will be made to discover its various properties and relations.

The Sargasso Sea or floating masses of gulf weed in mid-Atlantic, which impeded the ships of Columbus four hundred years ago, has been the subject of careful study by Dr. Krummel, a German mareographer, who takes a different view of its origin from that commonly accepted. He shows, to begin with, that the sea is much more extensive than Humboldt supposed. The middle or thickest part is elliptical in form, the great axis lying along the tropic of Cancer and the foci at 45deg. and 70deg. west longitude. Around this are other more extensive but thinner accumulations of the weed, which vary with the prevailing winds.

The gulf weed ("fucus natans"), which with its little round "berries" is not unlike the mistletoe in form, but of a brownish-yellow colour, has been thought to have lost its property of rooting on rocks, and to have acquired the power of living afloat. It has even been suggested that the sea marks the site of a submerged continent, apparently the lost Atlantis. Dr. Krummel holds that the weed has simply been drifted to its present position by the Gulf Stream and its affluents from the West Indian Islands and the Gulf of Mexico. It is now proved that the Gulf Stream is not a single narrow "river of the ocean," as Maury poetically described it; but consists of a number of currents, not only from the Moxican Gulf, but the Antilles. The weed, according to Dr. Krummel, would take fifteen days to float as far north as the latitude of Cape Hatteras, and five-and-a-half months to reach the Azores. In the Sargasso Sea it becomes heavy and sinks; but the supply is kept up by the Gulf Stream. Dr. Krummel is certainly right in giving the Sargasso Sea a much wider area than Humboldt did and than our maps usually portray. It has been encountered some two or three hundred miles north-east of Barbadoes; but whether the weed is solely carried from the West Indies and the Gulf is perhaps open to doubt.

The latest results of meteorological science concerning the general circulation of the atmosphere are thus summarised by Dr. J. M. Pertner in a lecture to the Scientific Club of Berlin. In consequence of the unequal heating of the globe at the poles and the equator winds or air currents are set up. These are easterly in the zone between 35deg. north and 35deg. south latitude; and westerly outside of it. In the northern hemisphere the easterly currents at the earth's surface become more northerly, and in the higher strata of the atmosphere more southerly, in approaching the latitude 35 deg. At the equator there is a zone of calms near the surface with ascending currents, and a strong east wind higher up. Again, at latitude 35deg. north and south there are surface calms, but with descending currents and a wind towards the pole high up. North and south of these belts westerly winds prevail at the surface, and northwesterly or southwesterly trades higher up; all becoming more westerly with increasing latitude.

The occurrence of typhoid fever, cholera, and other diseases tracedble to impure water, in Paris, during this hot weather, has called the attention of the sanitary authorities there to an ingenious portable apparatus for sterilising water by boiling and filtering it. This machine is not unlike a steam fire engine, and is the invention of M.M. Rouart, Geneste, and Herscher. It consists of a boiler generating steam, and a sand filtered with accessories. The water which is drawn from the public sources is heated to 120deg. C. by means of the steam, then ærated and filtered before it is supplied to the people. It should be used as soon after it is received as possible. The machine is in use at the marrine barracks, Brest.

If Scotland has its plague of field mice, Iowa has its plague of pocket gophers (geomys vursarius), an animal like a rat but without external ears, and with pouched cheeks like some kinds of monkeys. It feeds on vegetable, burrows in the soil, and raises mounds like anthills. The State offered a bounty of ten cents. for every scalp taken, and enormous numbers were trapped, but the tax on the public was complained of and the bounty reduced to five cents. There has, therefore, been a falling off in the catch and the animals are in millions. Some other method of exterminating them will have to be discovered. A dirty-white specimen was caught, which was apparently a distinct variety, as it lacked the pink eyes of an albino. Another, which was brown in the forepart and white in the rear, was also taken.

The "Allan Glen revolver," a device used at Allan Glen's well-known secondary school, Glasgow, in training boys for commercial and industrial pursuits, consists of a small black board revolving on a vertical axis. On the side of the board, turned away from the boys, figures, words, sets of dots, and so on are inscribed and the board revolving brings them for a moment under the eyes of the boys, who are expected to grasp them, and are thus trained to quickness of observation or calculation. The exercises are graduated, becoming more and more difficult. At the bottom of the board is a shelf on which pictures or models can be placed to train the eyes of art students or engineers in perceiving forms and colours.

A popular science lecture, entitled "The Seven Ages of our World: or, from Chaos to Man," was recently deliverd at the Carnegie Music Hall in New York, where it attracted large audiences. It was illustrated by tableaux, the first of which showed chaos, a mass of rushing vapours in activity. Gradually, and while weird colours played on the vapour, the turbulence subsided, and the globe with unstable crust appeared. After an interval representing "millions of years," the next scene illustrated the Devonian Age, with its numerous volcanic eruptions and violent thunderstorms. Another interval of some million years and the Carboniferous Age was presented, with its gigantic moss-and-rush-like vegetation, which largely absorbed the dense poisonous gases. The quantity of carbon in the atmosphere afterwards became too small to support these plants, which formed the basis of our coalfields. A Permian landscape was followed by a scene representing the age of reptiles, or the Jurassic period, and that by a view at the bottom of a Chalk Lea of the Cretaceous period. The present geological age was then illustrated by various scenes, including a lake dwelling of primitive man and a modern city.

The weather Bureau of Washington, United States, have issued a pamphlet, by Professor Harrington, giving instructions as to making observations on the relations of climate to agriculture. It is entitled "Meteorological Work for Agricultural Institutions," and may be useful to private observers in the country. Among the points to be studied are the temperature, the humidity of the air, evaporation, the transpiration of plants, the condensation and precipitation of moisture in the form of dew, rain, snow hail, the density and character of fogs, the nature and effect of thunderstorms, and so on.

An interesting work on the ancient trees of Normandy, by M. Gadeau de Kerville, is in course of publication. The most remarkable of these are two yews at La Haye de Routot, in the department of Eure. They are respectively 9½ and 8½ metres in circumference at the base of the trunk, and 7½ and and 14½ metres high. The author estimates their ages at about 1,500 years. A small chapel has been constructed in the hollow of one, which originally was capable of holding 40 persons. A beech at Montigny is 13 metres high, 8·20 metres in girth, and from 600 to 900 years old.

Are artificially coloured flowers dangerous? This question has been submitted to the Conseil d'Hygiene, Paris, by the Prefect of the Seine, and the answer is that they are not. Most of the dyes used are harmless, and in the case of zinc greens or anilines containing a trace of arsenic the quantity in the flower is so small that if it were sucked and swallowed it would not harm anyone. When the dye mounts by the stem the end is cut off, and there remains very little in the flower. The Conseil express the opinion that there is no reason to interdict the dyeing of the flowers on the score of the public health.

Recent tests made, under the auspices of the Royal Philosophical Society, with a single barley stalk unfolded wonders which but few have ever thought even possible. By steeping and watering that one plant with saltpetre dissolved in rain water they managed to produce 249 stalks and over 13,000 grains.

The following hitherto unpublished anecdote tends to show that the Emperor William can at least "tell a hawk from a hernshaw." On the occasion of the visit of the British fleet to Kiel the young Kaiser went on board the flagship, and was particularly struck by the fine show of men. He remarked this to the captain, "Are they all your own, as I know you sometimes beat them up from other ships on these occasions?" The captain replied, so we are told, that in the present instance at least they were all on the books of the ship; but it was plain from the Emperor's question that he was up to the tricks of the trade.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—June 18.

DeSone, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—June 19.

Geoghegan, Lt, Bo, 24th Belooches, from leave, to Karachi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 18.)

PORT BLAIR.

The services of Capt P B Lindsell, Dist Supt of Police, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Mili Dept.

Capt F J H Barton, Corps of Guides, is appointed Dist Supt of Police, Port Blair, vice Capt P B Lindsell.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut H J Jones, I S C, 14th Ben Infy, an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Mili Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Mili Dept.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The following officers are appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation: Vety-Capts R W Burke, posted to Madras; and W D Gunn, posted to Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A G W Moore, I S C, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Madras Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from date of joining, vice Lieut H L Goodenough, and during such time as Capt G G J S Jones may officiate as Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Com, or until further orders.

Lieut M G Young, Liverpool Regt, Offg Wing Officer (on probation), 24th Regt, Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjt (on probation) of the Malwa Bhil Corps, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieut A Poingdestre may officiate as Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Com of the Bhopal Battn, or until further orders.

Lieut A P D Harris, I S C, Assist Insptg Officer, Punjab and Kashmir States, Imperial Service Infantry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

The Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A E Hoare as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, at Karachi, vice Mr T R MacLellan.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E W Kellner, Acct-Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr G H R Hart, Offg Depy Auditor-Genl, is appointed to officiate as Acct-Genl, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E W Kellner.

Mr A Kensington, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept sub pro tem, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr J Cornwall, Depty Post-master General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three-and-a-half months.

Mr F Whymper, Supdt of the Post offices in Burma, is appointed to officiate as Depy Post-master Gen, Burma, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Cornwall, or until further orders.

The services of Capt H R W Lumsden, I S C, Probationer in the Assay Dept, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Mili Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Y Foster, R A, to be Staff Captain, R A, Meerut Circle, vice Capt H S Horne, appointed Adjt, R H A, Kirkee.

Hyderabad Contingent 5th Infantry,—Sec-Lieut E H Buckle, Yorkshire L I, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Personal Staff—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Maj-Genl C E Nairne, C B, Comdg the Meerut District: Capt R St. C Lecky, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut W C Anderson, Highland L I, offg Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt; Sec-Lieut A R Nethersole, Royal Scots Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 27th Regt of Madras Infantry.

Sec-Lieut Nethersole will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut W Keyworth, South Staffordshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 14th Regt of Ms Infy.

Sec-Lieuts F Copeland, Royal West Kent Regt, Wing Officer, 30th Regt (5th Burma Battn) of Ms Infy; H P Ainslie, North Staffordshire Regt, Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Ms (Light) Infy.

W P Bannerman, Gloucestershire Regt, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Regt of Bo. Inf; and R T Montresor, Somersetshire L I, offg Wing Officer, 19th Regt of Bo Infy.

Sec-Lieuts Copeland, Ainslie, Bannerman, and Montresor will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps subject to her Majesty's approval.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecaries:—J A H Holmes, W J P Martin, C H Wachsel, and W J Gillson.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut D E Mocatta, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regt of Ben Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extention of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Maj B Channer, D S O, I S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Com, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Ben (Light) Infy, (p a) for fourteen days; Maj W S Hewett, I S C, Wing Officer, 8th Regt of Ben Infy, (p a) till 1st November, 1892; Lieut Fitz H Wintle, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 30th (Punjab) Regt, of Ben Infy (p a) till 17th November, 1892; and Surgn-Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, Civil Surgn, Murshidabad, (m c) for five months.

Lieut-Col A N Sandilands, I S C, has been permitted to reside out of India.

Surgn-Capt H W G Macleod, M B, I M S, Ben 19th (Punjab) Regt of Ben Infy, has been permitted to resign the service.

Maj Lewis Maltby Boileau, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, in place of Col (local Major-General) Sir R C Low, KCB, Ben Cav, who succeeded to the colonel's allowance—Col (Brig-Gen) Sir Henry Collett, K C B, I S C.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Mr A Butterworth to be Sec-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Mr E B Alexander to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Vol Rifle Corps—Mr E S Strong to be Sec-Lieut, with effect from the 30th May 1892, to complete the establishment.

Shillong Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut H W G Cole, I S C, to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

The Gov-Gen in Council is pleased to sanction the separation of the Tirhoot State Railway Vol Rifle Corps from the Administrative Battn, E I R Vol Rifle Corps, and its amalgamation with the Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Sec-Lieut A G Puech to be Lieut, vice Markham, promoted; and Mr J H Simpson to be Sec-Lieut, vice Puech, promoted.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointments and promotions are made to complete the establishment:—To be Maj—Capt A E Ryles; to be Captains—Lieuts J W W Longmuir, and W C C Leslie (Indian Staff Corps); to be Lieutenants—Sec-Lieuts C J Sibold, E J Churcher, and A E Cruickshank; to be Sec-Lieut—Messrs H P Dick, and J G Berkeley.

Resignations—Shillong Vol Rifle Corps—Sec-Lieut H J Brereton resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D F Vines, 3rd grade officer, R I M, is granted leave out of India, (m c) for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col M C Brackenbury, R E, is confirmed in the appmt of Manager, O and R Railway, with permanent rank in Class I, Grade I, of the Superior Revenue Estblt of State Railways.

The services of Col A Le-Messurier, C I E, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, P W D, are replaced at the disposal of the Mili Dept.

Lieut-Col G F I Marshall, R E, Suptdg Engr and Secy to the Agents to the Govr-Gen in Rajputana and Central India, P W D, is appointed Chief Engr to the Govt of the Punjab, P W D, with permanent rank as Chief Engr, 3rd class.

Mr H-F White, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Burma, is appointed Suptdg Engr and Secy to the Agents to the Gov-Gen in Rajputana and Central India, P W D.

Mr D Joscelyne, Ex Engr 1st grade, Burma, is promoted to Supt'g Eng 3rd class, temporary rank.

Mr J A Anderson Ex-Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Engr-in-Chief, Kashmir Railway Survey, is promoted to Suptdg Engr 3rd class, temporary rank.

Mr J A Marshall, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway.

Mr J Godfrey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Hony Assist Examiner, attached to the Office of the Acct-Genl, P W D, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway.

Mr A H Wollaston, Assist Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, O and R Railway.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Capt L Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, N-W P and Oudh, privilege leave for 90 days.

Rev T M M Griffiths, Chaplain of Muttra, privilege leave for 1 month.

Mr C Dodd, Insptr of Schools, 4th Circle, and Insptr of European Schools, N-W P and Oudh, privilege leave for 1 month.

Lieut W C C Leslie, Offg Cant Magte, Benares, privilege leave for 28 days.

Capt J M Burt, R A, Station Staff Officer, Roorkee, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Mily Dept, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to His Honor the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, N-W P and Oudh, until relieved by Capt L Gordon.

On return from deputation duty with the Govt of India, Mily Dept, Surg-Capt W. G. Thorold, to the civil medical duties of the Kheri district.

Mr J C Nesfield being appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, N-W P and Oudh; Mr A E Gough, Educational Officer, 2nd grade, is to officiate as Educational Officer, 1st grade; Mr A Venis, Educational Officer, 3rd grade, to officiate as Educational Officer, 2nd grade; and Mr C E Welby, Offg Educational Officer, 4th grade, to officiate as an Educational Officer, 3rd grade.

Mr J H O'Brien, Dist Supdt of Police, from Moradabad to Ballia, during the absence on leave of Mr A W O Orr.

(*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, June 15.)

The Resident is pleased to appoint Mr A D Chenoy, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amraoti, to be Dist Registrar of the Amraoti district.

Surgn-Capt J A Burton, Offg Civil Surgn, Amraoti, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Jail at that station, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Capt R B Roe.

Public Works Department.

Mr J M Vacha, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Hyderabad, has been permitted by H M Secy of State for India to proceed to England for a two years' course of practical training in engineering.

Military Department.

The following General Orders are issued by the Resident:—

Lieut G S Morr's joined the appointment of Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, on the 24th May 1892.

Capt S E Bellingham, Adjt, Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps, is granted 90 days' privilege leave of absence.

Directing Lieut C E Macquoid, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr, from the 23rd May 1892, vice Lieut and Adjt A K Armstrong, relieved.

Lieut C R Elliot, I S C, Adjt, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, was struck off duty on proceeding on a year's furlough to Europe.

Lieut W W Warner, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt 3rd Lancers, H C, vice Lieut C R Elliot, proceeding on furlough.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OTES.

LORD HENRY BRUCE has given notice of his intention to move for a return showing the number of soldiers present at head-quarters of every regiment at home on the commencement of the financial year, viz., on the 1st of April last. The object of the return is to ascertain exactly the state of the battalions of the home army, and is preliminary to a debate on the cognate and comprehensive question, "The Truth about the army." It is to be regretted, perhaps, observes a service paper, that Lord Henry Bruce has not asked for this return earlier, as the particulars which it will presumably afford may be used in other hands as an attack upon Lord Henry's friends—scarcely what Lord Henry desires.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the allied Services must have noticed with some amusement how intense is the interest which is being taken just now in their grievances and improvement by members of Parliament. It is not easy, as a rule, to enlist hon. members on the side of the Army or the Navy. But any one who may have an hour to waste in the House of Commons would witness any afternoon a truly flattering outburst of solicitude by hon. gentlemen sitting in every fractional division of the Chamber. Admirals, colonels, ex-ministers, and even Nationalist-Purists, whose seats ought to be as sure as Christmas bills, vie with one another in getting compassionate allowances for the daughters of some, the widows of others, and improved pensions all round. It is exceedingly touching, and the heaving bosom of the Financial Secretary to the War Office, like the welling tears of Mr. Forwood, all speak to the "would-if-we-might" sentiment which now sways the generous impulses of the Treasury Bench. This, too, is not the spontaneous upheaval of a sudden generous moment, but represents the sympathetic bubblings of weeks. We would not for worlds, writes a contemporary, spoil this ideal of compassion by suggesting that the propinquity of the General Election, with its correspondingopportunities for the exercise of the Service vote, is responsible for the effusion of justice to "our soldiers and sailors, bless them." But if any old campaigner has a grievance, now is the time to air it. "The Member" is sighing only to be useful.

Many people took advantage of the Birthday Parade at Aldershot to take stock of Sir Evelyn Wood's Division. The usual programme—the "feu de joie," march past, and advance in review order—was gone through, and sufficed to unable an opinion to be formed of the physique and general appearance, of what may be considered a fairly representative section of the British Army. The men who paraded on Wednesday were, taken all round, of very serviceable age and good physique, notwithstanding the youthful appearance of some of them. The Royal Horse Artillery and the cavalry were as usual much admired, the former being especially well turned out. There is no necessity to remark upon the appearance of the cavalry officers, for English cavalry officers always turn out well, and on this particular occasion, in the opinion of the "Army and Navy Gazette," they presented a marked contrast to many of the infantry officers. We have never before seen worse set-up, worse dressed, or more slovenly turned out Line officers than some of those who passed the saluting point, an opinion which, it may be added, found general expression on the ground. It is only fair, however, to make an exception in the case of the 1st Battalion of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who made a very favorable impression. The appearance of both officers and men was equally good. Indeed, the Scottish Rifles undoubtedly carried off the palm.

A correspondent of great experience writes to the "Army and Navy Gazette."—"There is an old proverb, 'Those who stand aside can best see the game.' It does seem to me incredible how government after government can go on destroying our first Land-line of defence for the sake of its Reserve, when, by a few strokes of the pen, and a little knowledge to guide the same, they might evolve what is wanted from a constitutional body, while it is now in course of being slowly emasculated in order to bolster up a huge mistake. The role of wet-nurse to our Line brethren, which some seem to think an essential part of our territorial system, does not seem to be useful or dignified, and I know that, while it has failed signally to force a union in the immense majority of regiments where no feeling of comradeship between Line and County Militia Corps previously existed, it has most undoubtedly kept off, through ill-advised and one-sided recruiting arrangements, numbers of the better class of men from joining the ranks. I am sorry to write this, but it is the unvarnished truth. I who write so gloomily, am one of those who hailed with joy the change which made us 3rd and 4th Battalions of our regimental units. I thought it was a wise, far-seeing recognition of the ancient military system. So convinced am I of the deep root which holds our tree to the soil, that I find I can almost guarantee the War Office a Militia revival if the step be taken of giving some representative Militia commanding officer—such a man, for instance, as Sir George Walker, or Colonel John Davis—a voice in Militia affairs for a twelve month. I can do more; I can guarantee that both Line and Militia shall gain. What the Militia wants is to be understood and to understand. It wants the military authorities to appreciate its difficulties, and help it to surmount them; it wants to know exactly what its position would be under all circumstances, and to make its arrangements accordingly. It wants to injure no other service, but to do its duty again, as it has done on all previous occasions in our history when it has been called upon. It wants, in fact, to be what it ought to be, and every good Militiaman desires it to be—a thoroughly reliable Reserve, not a feeder only. This is the position you have persistently claimed for it, and you are right. But to secure the end we all have in view one thing is essential; there must be at least one representative Militia colonel always at hand at head-quarters to advise on questions which arise, and which only a thoroughly qualified Militia commanding officer can be expected to grasp as they ought to be grasped in the interests, not of a Service only, but of the Empire, which should be the first consideration."

The necessity of doing away with a long-recognised difficulty in the formation of mixed regiments in the French Army has inspired two Bills, which M. de Freycinet has just submitted to the Cabinet. These regiments have hitherto been made up of one battalion of reservists and two battalions of territorials. This has been found a very inconvenient system. To remedy the evils, a revision has been necessary of the terms of service. By the law of 1889 the duration of service is three years in the active army, seven years in the reserve of the active army, six years in the territorial army, and nine years in the reserve of the territorial army. The new Bill extends from seven to ten years the service in the reserve of the active army, and reduces from nine years to six the territorial reserve service. The second Bill has reference to the retiring allowances of army officers after twenty-five years' service. The number admitted to this privilege is not expected at the most to exceed two hundred a-year.

Promotion from the ranks is too much of a lottery to attact any but the keenest soldiers. Education, of course, goes a long way towards securing the coveted prize, but it doesn't go the whole way. A correspondent, a sergeant, makes a sort of half-complaint that after three or four years' service he has not yet received his commission. This is unreasonable, and would be unfair if the claim were admitted to his less highly-educated comrades, as well as to those candidates who, while showing higher educational qualifications in their unsuccessful attempts on Woolwich, Sandhurst, and through the Militia, have forfeited all hope of profiting by the time and money lost in those attempts. If those candidates who "qualified" in either of the three methods mentioned were given commissions after serving a certain number of years in the ranks, subject to good behaviour, then three years of such service might, perhaps, be deemed sufficient, but under existing conditions the five or six years' rule is preferable.

Very creditable naval brigades were turned out both at Portsmouth and Devonport on the Queen's birthday, and they give us a fair notion of the actual strength of the reserves, at the present moment. At Portsmouth a battalion of 800 men, and a battery of six nine-pounders, about 120 more, formed up under Commander Percy Scott; while at Devonport, Captain Douglas, of the Cambridge, with the assistance of the barracks, sent a rifle battalion of 400 men and a battery of six guns, say 120 more. The total number of available men in the two ports, without going into the highways, and by ways is, therefore, somewhere between 1,400 and 1,500, if another 500 is allowed for the Medway reserve,—this is on a liberal scale,—it gives us 2,000 men altogether for the forty ships now in reserve, or, on an average, fifty men to a ship.

Captain Tynte F. Hammill, who also receives the C.B., has lately relinquished the post of Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence to become Flag Captain to Admiral Fairfax in the "Royal Sovereign." He is a very fortunate officer, for he is not yet forty-two. But he has worked hard to merit his good fortune. He won the Beaufort Testimonial, was promoted commander a long way out of his turn, from the "Excellent," and, again, got his captaincy for his services in the Nile Expedition. Here is his record from the Royal Navy List:—"Commander of the "Monarch" at the bombardment of Alexandria, July 11, 1882; landed with the Naval Brigade at Alexandria, and in command until the arrival of Captain Fisher; landed with Naval Brigade at Port Said; served with the Naval Brigade landed for service in the Soudan, with the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum, 1884-85; and in command of the Naval Force south of Wady Halfa, during the passage of steamers through the second cataract; rendered invaluable services with the Nile flotilla in surveying the river cataracts and generally in connection with the work of river transport."

NOTICES.

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(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

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☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says:—"*There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most valuable tonics we possess.*" NERVE passes: All sufferers from Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of Premature Old Age, consequent upon overstrain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his NEW MEDICAL WORK, entitled "*Galvanic Electricity*," which will be sent to any address, on application, free by post, together with copies of testimonials selected from thousands. Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd., *Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.* Advice by correspondence free of charge.
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The Best.

It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

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ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING



Sims Reeves says:—*'This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.'*

Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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NOTICE.



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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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ALWAYS ASK FOR
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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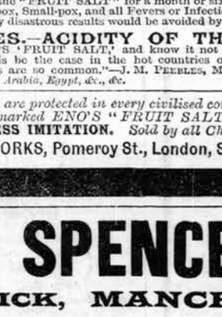
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A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.



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Constipation.	Vomiting.
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Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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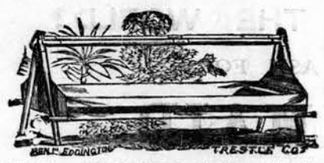
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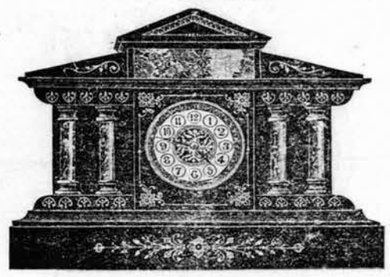
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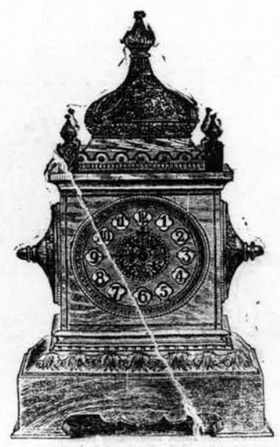
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